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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 February 1985

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORM OF HIGHER EDUCATION URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 3 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Li Xun [2621 3169] and Kou Qi [1379 3825]: Comrade He Dongchang [0149 2639 2490], at the Seminar on Educational Reform and Curricula Restructuring for University Chemistry Departments, Stresses the Need for Reform in Higher Education"]

[Text] This paper has learned that Minister of Education He Dongchang recently stated that despite the fact that China has achieved impressive results with respect to the reform of undergraduate education, there still exist problems that await resolution. This issue has been brought up by leading cadres on numerous occasions and has to be taken seriously. The reform of the educational system is a strategic issue that has to be emphasized as it brings about better education.

It was in the afternoon of 27 October that Comrade He Dongchang made the above statement at the Seminar on Educational Reform and Curricula Restructuring for University Chemistry Departments held at Beijing University.

He Dongchang pointed out that the reform of university science courses should be conducted in accordance with the goal we have set for undergraduate students. Long-term talent projection tells us that only a small number of students need to begin graduate studies after they complete undergraduate education and that the majority of the students should, after they graduate from college, work in factories, go down to grassroots units, become high school teachers or remain at universities for further training in order to become teaching assistants. Because undergraduate education nurtures talent in an independent manner, it should not be regarded as preparatory training for postgraduate education. Its dominant aim is to produce undergraduate students who are capable of working and developing independently in a variety of sectors. We should also study how to integrate undergraduate education with postgraduate programs. Institutions of higher learning in various locales should begin with this premise, direct themselves against various deficiencies, liberate ideology and summarize their experience in this area in order to popularize undergraduate education. It is difficult

to gauge accurately if our efforts to reform education are successful because only a short period of time has elapsed. It is going to take a long period of time, which may cover even the years after graduation, to tell if our efforts are effective. This is why we should begin educational reform as soon as possible.

He Dongchang pointed out that institutions of higher learning have the obligation to offer support to general course education. All institutions of higher learning and not just normal colleges and universities should assume the task of producing, and upgrading the quality of, high school teachers. This will significantly enhance the cultural and scientific levels of the Chinese nation, redress the fact that certain high school teachers are inadequate and further upgrade the quality of university freshmen.

He Dongchang stated that educational reform is a highly complicated and academic task that requires extensive investigation and research; it is not something that can be accomplished simply by observing administrative ordinances. Seminars of this kind which have been held often in recent years can be an effective means of expediting reform.

The seminar began on 23 October and ended on 30 October. During the seminar, comrades from various universities gave an account of the status of reform in their chemistry departments and were briefed on the changes in teaching materials in the fields of inorganic, analytical, organic, physical and structural chemistry and chemical engineering. They also discussed issues concerning the structure and content of and the teaching methods used in chemistry classes and concerning how to mobilize teachers into taking the initiative. The seminar was attended by 47 comrades from 25 institutions of higher learning, commissions charged with producing teaching materials for science and chemistry courses, research sections in the structure of curriculum and companies that publish materials used by institutions of higher learning.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 9, 5 Sep 84 pp 39-41

[Article by Han Xiufeng ]7281 4423 6912]: "Threefold Post Responsibility System Given Trial Run"]

[Text] Last year, following approval by the CPC's Beijing municipal committee, the party committee of Beijing Industrial University, as part of the overall start of its pilot projects in party reform, combined party rectification with the promotion of educational reform and put into effect on a trial basis a reform of its system of school management which includes the formulation of goals to be worked for, reliance on two kinds of motive forces, establishment of a threefold post responsibility system and formulation of a method for allotting income earned outside the budget. In particular, the threefold post responsibility system it is trying out, which includes well-defined post responsibilities, methods of evaluating teachers and a floating post subsidy, will be of considerable value as a case study for the reform of schools of higher education and scientific research units.

Bringing the Effect of Intellectuals into Full Play

Mobilizing the enthusiasm of teachers, and allowing the effect of knowledge and of intellectuals to be brought into full play, are two of the guiding principles in Beijing Industrial University's reform of its management system. Prior to reform, there was a tendency in the school for "people's minds to be directed outside," thus arousing the serious attention and concern of the school's party committee. Based on reports covering basic classroom and laboratory instruction and a good many departments, for the past few years approximately half of these units' teaching staffs have been engaged in additional teaching, technical cooperation and the holding of additional posts outside the school. The great majority of these teachers are mainstay elements in the school's teaching and research work. Their engaging in work outside the school is not only warmly welcomed by society but, in addition, each of them can also earn some extra money. The work that is meant to be done within the school, due to the lack of any scientific system of assessing how much work teachers have performed, cannot result in payment in proportion to the amount of effort spent, thus resulting for some of the teachers, to one degree or another, in a falling off of enthusiasm for the work of their original professions, a lack of professional conscientiousness, the habit of letting well

enough along and a keenness for engaging in their "second professions." There are two diametrically opposed ways of regarding this circumstance: one view holds that since there are many teachers and few students, and since there are, as it were, many heroes but not enough battles, then people should be allowed to engage in their "second professions." But a different viewpoint is decidedly opposed to teachers' engaging in "second professions," that this is a new form of improper practice under new circumstances--a manifestation of "considering only money in everything,"--and some people even suggest that it is necessary to adopt measures immediately to restrict teachers from engaging in professional activity outside the school.

Regarding these circumstances and problems existing within the school, the school's party committee, in the course of its party rectification, did not retreat from the contradictions but, combined with opening up a new aspect for the work of the school, carried out conscientious study and discussion. The school's party committee felt that, as the municipality's only university center for industrial science, it must first of all fulfill, as well and as effectively as possible, its two great core tasks of teaching and research, but that it is also necessary to bear the entire situation in mind, organize the school's floating potential of knowledge and, through a scientific and technical awakening, make a great contribution to society. The school's party committee in the course of its party rectification also felt that only through reform, through mobilizing the work enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the broad masses of the school's intellectuals, could a new stage of the school's work be launched. With this in mind, the school's party committee conscientiously analyzed the causes of teachers' engaging in "second professions," and felt that the problem of teachers' being keen on engaging in their "second professions" and not being satisfied with their work is only a superficial problem and that in actuality the problem concerned the extent to which the school itself implemented the principle of equal pay for equal effort. For this reason, if we want to solve the problem at its source, we must first of all liberate our thinking and clear our heads of any hackneyed "leftist" notions. At the same time we must carry out a breakthrough reform of the management system currently in force, establish a threefold post responsibility system including post responsibility, an assessment system and the implementation of floating post subsidies and, with respect to allotments, thoroughly smash egalitarianism and "eating out of the big pot."

#### Putting into Effect the Threefold Post Responsibility System Including Post Responsibility, Assessment System and Floating Post subsidies

For a school of higher education to formulate a post responsibility system including post responsibility, an assessment system and floating post subsidies is truly a bold experiment for which no help can be drawn from previous examples. Due to the fact that spiritual production and material production have fundamentally different characteristics and laws, Beijing Industrial University, in the course of formulating its post responsibility system, met with a great many difficulties, contradictions and problems. In response to their great difficulty in getting a concrete hold on determining objective quantitative and qualitative standards for spiritual production, Beijing Industrial University, in beginning to formulate its post responsibility system, proposed the fundamental requirement that "three qualities" must be maintained. First of all,

one must persist in being scientific. In the course of formulating their post responsibility system, they came to understand that such a system cannot be produced by a small number of people on the basis of their ideas alone but only in the practice of large numbers of people through the repeated study of all kinds of different, even contradictory, ideas. The party committee of Beijing Industrial University felt that the question of how to assess, evaluate and remunerate the labor of teaching and scientific research, which pertains to spiritual production, is a very difficult subject that is still being investigated. For that very reason, in beginning to formulate their systems, they strongly emphasized a spirit of seeking facts scientifically. Second, they emphasized practicability, i.e., the regulations proposed must be workable and maintainable. For example, if a quality standard for a post responsibility system is formulated, then every effort must be made to quantify that quality, or set out some visible, objective standards, in the hope of eliminating subjective arbitrariness when the assessment and evaluation are made. Otherwise, if the standards are formulated too abstractly, they will be very hard to execute. Third, the unity of the whole must be emphasized. In the course of their practice of reform, they have come to understand that the post responsibility system must be a threefold system including post responsibility, an assessment method and floating post subsidies, and it would not do to lack any of those. If a post responsibility system were formulated by itself, without any system of assessment, then post responsibility would become meaningless; if there are post responsibilities and a method of assessment, yet if one does not dare to establish a connection between the results of the assessment and material reward, then it will be hard for the assessment system to be maintained for long. For this reason, it is necessary for us to connect these three aspects skillfully; otherwise, the successful implementation of the post responsibility system could not be guaranteed.

In accordance with the basic requirements of the above-detailed "three qualities," the concrete methods of Beijing Industrial University's pilot post responsibility system are:

1. Clarify post responsibilities. In accordance with the concrete characteristics of the school's teaching, research, laboratory management and logistics and governmental body departments, separate post responsibility regulations were formulated. The subject matter of the regulations included daily work and temporary work as well as improvements in the workers' attitudes, and professionalism, etc. The regulations specified the quantitative and qualitative requirements for each task. For example, in the post responsibility system for teachers there are concrete requirements and stipulations regarding the teachers' duties of lecturing, providing guidance and instructions, correcting exercises and guiding students in their study, as well as each stage of the teaching process, which enables the teaching staff and workers of the entire school to be clear about their own responsibilities and the objective standards for completing their work.

2. Set up a system for assessment. However, Beijing Industrial University implemented the post responsibility system for its teaching, research and logistical and administrative departments, and it always specified regulations on assessment and, moreover, strove to make the regulations on assessment

scientific and quantified. For example, the regulation on the standard for assessing teaching work stipulates that for every teacher they must examine the amount of teaching work done and how well they execute the teaching program as well as the students' grasp of the knowledge taught, how the teachers are educating people, etc. The assessment has adopted the method of determining points, concretely dividing the standard for assessment into five grades and using the five grades as the major basis for distributing the post subsidies.

3. Distribute floating wage subsidies. The major economic source of Beijing Industrial University's distribution of its floating wage subsidies is a portion of the school's extrabudgetal income derived from exploiting the school's own potential in knowledge, that is, converting intellectual force into financial force. As early as the end of 1980, Beijing Industrial University, in cooperation with Hong Kong's Electronics Co, jointly developed a TP-80 series of microcomputers and achieved notable economic results. In 1983, amidst the practice of reform, they formally changed a system operated plant originally producing a voltage source into an intermediate-stage experimental factory producing mainly TP-80 series microcomputer products, established the school's "Microcomputer Research, Development, and Utilization Center" and contributed a stable source of income for speeding up the school's self-development and construction and for providing a concrete guarantee for the distribution of the floating post subsidies. The standard for distributing the floating post subsidies was mainly decided by the results of the post responsibility assessments. Based on the different nature and characteristics of the work of the various teaching, research, logistical and administrative departments, the school separately formulated appropriate methods for the distribution of the floating post subsidies. The predominant characteristic of these methods was that they strictly emphasized a word "floating." They gave neither an inordinately high amount to those who made a great contribution and produced outstanding results nor an inordinately low portion to those whose assessment results were very low; they simply rewarded diligence and punished laziness, making good the principle of equal pay for equal effort. After this post responsibility system including post responsibility, methods of assessment and floating post subsidies was put into effect, in the latter half of last year the school as a whole distributed floating post subsidies averaging 25 yuan per person per month, with the highest subsidy being 50 yuan per month and the lowest only 7 yuan per month.

#### Reform Has Brought a New Atmosphere to Beijing Industrial University

1. The accomplished a situation in which everything had someone to manage it and everyone had something to be responsible for. In the past, at Beijing Industrial University there was a phenomenon of many people being awash in a sea of things to do. A lot of matters were not taken care of, and a lot of people had nothing to do. A lot of jobs had to wait for leaders to come and arrange them. If contradictions appeared, leaders had to appear to solve them, and if one had a task to do, often one would just keep putting it off. After the post responsibility systems were put into effect, this circumstance underwent an obvious change. For example, in the past the entire school had 65 laboratories and 325 laboratory and technical personnel, whose effect could never be brought into full play. During the reform, the laboratories

established 10 major posts including leadership, laboratory instruction, scientific research production, facilities and equipment management and shift schedules, with the responsibilities of each specialized post clearly defined, thus enabling a new aspect to open up in laboratory work. According to figures of 9 laboratories including the optical equipment laboratory, over the past half-year 67 new experimental projects have been begun, and there has been an increase of 12,600 man +hours of experimentation, which makes for an overall increase of 17 percent in the rate of experimentation. The computer laboratory has two PDP/11-23-type microcomputers equipped with terminals, which prior to reform could only provide somewhat over 9000 computer-hours of experimentation, which has now reached over 19,000 computer-hours, a more than 100 percent increase. The physical education office formerly seldom inquired about the extra-curricular physical training of their student classes, but after reform when it was stipulated that students meet the physical education standard as one of the bases on which to assess teachers, each teacher became responsible for the group exercises of several classes of students, and after half a year there has been a clear increase in the proportion of the student body who reach that standard.

2. The quality of teaching has been improved. In the past, in the school there was the anomalous phenomenon that the more professors and assistant professors there were, the lower the quality of the teaching. One of the major causes of this was that these professors and assistant professors, once they had their titles, did not try to teach classes anymore, in order to have the free time to help with the process of helping other people get their titles. After the post responsibility system for teachers was formulated, since it stipulated the requirements for the assessment of professors and assistant professors, these teachers all took the initiative to propose offering classes to students. Last year among the teachers teaching the freshman class, the proportion of teachers of the rank of assistant professor and above was 17 percent higher than in the past. Moreover, the teachers' teaching and work attitudes had improved markedly. In the past the phenomenon of teachers simply arriving to teach a class and then leaving after a class was quite universal, and very little attention was given to studying and improving teaching methodology. Following the implementation of the post responsibility systems, the teachers univiersally arranged question-and-answer sessions and took the initiative to help sutdents with their queries. Along with this, there was also a great improvement over the past in teachers correcting of students' exercises. In the past, teachers of freshman classes only corrected one-third of the students' exercises, and now the great majority of teachers correct more than half their students' exercises, and many teachers grade all of them. According to a report on the freshman classes of 1982 and 1983, those teachers whose teaching results for 1982 were deficient amounted to 9 percent of the total teaching force, which for 1983, following reform, was reduced to zero. Reporting a normal lecturing result, in 1982, were 79 percent of the teachers, a proportion which in 1983 was reduced to 30 percent; reporting a good lecturing result in 1982 were 11 percent of the teachers, a proportion which in 1983 increased to 69 percent.

3. The concept of first-rank service for teaching and research was strengthened. After reform, there appeared at Beijing Industrial University a good

atmosphere of initiative in doing first-rank service for teaching and research. For example, libraries changed the past phenomenon of "when we go to work, we open the library; when we leave, we shut the door"; the number of hours they are open each day increased to 14. The school affairs office each semester in the past would delay printing and distributing the new curriculum until 3 days before the beginning of a new semester before. After reform they were able to give the new curriculum to the teachers before the beginning of vacation, making it much more convenient for the teachers to prepare for their classes. The various administrative and logistical departments also actively took the initiative in soliciting suggestions for front-rank service for teaching and research and in improving their work.

4. It has increased the rate at which new subjects for research are proposed. Prior to reform, in selecting topics for research, teachers would always want to choose topics whose academic level was not yet high, which offered quick results and good remuneration. yet on the contrary, regarding other items of national or scientific importance, no one was interested. In the reform, in order to encourage teachers to increase their level of proposing topics for research, following approval, and with regard to items of great national or academic importance, Beijing Industrial University made special stipulations for comparatively high-ranking post subsidies, effectively guaranteeing the level of new topics for research, and at the same time the management reform also sped up the rate at which that scientific research would achieve results. In the first half of last year, the university approved and set up 18 important study projects, nearly double the original number of projects of this kind. In 1982, the university had the projects from its own scientific research fund, 59 projects in collaboration with other institutions and 13 projects that passed evaluation by experts, of which 5 won municipal scientific or technical prizes. In 1983, following reform the original research fund was increased by 3 items, and cooperative scientific or technical projects reached 75 items, of which 31 passed evaluation by experts, 15 won municipal scientific or technical prizes and 4 won national prizes for invention.

5. They continued to make a contribution to society. The reform not only solved the problem of "people's minds being directed toward the outside" but at the same time also further guaranteed the success of tasks outside the school. In September of last year, the school set up a scientific/technical developmental center to unify the management of service work done outside the school. According to statistics, prior to the end of September 1983 the school contracted to engage in 41 technical cooperation projects outside the school and operated 7 training classes of various kinds and trained 284 students. After September 1983, the school not only continued with the cooperative projects it had contracted for in the past but contracted to enter into 38 new cooperative projects and also operated 9 training classes, which trained 232 students. The number of teachers participating in work outside the school also increased from 56 to 66, thus making a contribution to society.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI'S JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY DEVELOPS TEACHING REFORM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 84 p 3

[Article: "Propose Rewards To Solicit Teaching Reform Plans; Teaching Reform Comprehensively Launched"]

[Text] Reporter Xiao Guangen reports that on 11 September Shanghai's Jiaotong University issued a communication to all teachers, students, staff members and workers soliciting ideas and suggestions on the reform of teaching. The school's leadership will conscientiously study and deal with the various plans and ideas singly, will be replied within a week by the principal's office, for all plans which are accepted and which practice demonstrates to be effective, the principal will give the plan's originator a reward of from 25 to 500 yuan.

Jiaotong University's leadership places great importance on bringing the effect of teachers and students into full play in the reform of teaching. On 9 September, the principal, Weng Shilie [5040 0670 3523] gave a mobilization report to the entire teaching staff and asked everyone to propose suggestions for the reform of teaching. On 15 September he also convened an informal meeting of students and heard their ideas and requests. Within those 2 days, more than 20 persons submitted plans for teaching reform.

The restructuring of teaching by Shanghai's Jiaotong University is a further development of the reform in management, teaching and research that has been bearing fruit over the past few years. At the beginning of this year, the school's party committee proposed the slogan of "strive vigorously to be stronger, fight bitterly for 4 years and strive to make our teaching and research level among the first rank of the nation's schools. On the same occasion they also proposed that they implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's proposal that education should "face three ways" as their guiding ideology and that they adopt breakthrough measures to strengthen the three links of teaching the basic classes (mathematics, physics and foreign languages), teaching basic vocational courses and post graduate planning and of training students in a broad range of knowledge and research capability and in a pioneering spirit.

Jiaotong University's management reform over the past 5 years has created a great many favorable conditions for the reform of teaching. The enthusiasm of the broad masses of teachers is high and their confidence is firm, and all wish to distinguish themselves in the reform of teaching, to use the

accomplishments of teaching reform to examine and to consolidate the results of management reform. In order to guarantee the successful progress of teaching reform, the school's leadership proposed that they must make an adjustment in their policies and systems; for example, they must reformulate their method of calculating the quantity of teaching work. Hereafter, preparing textbooks and teaching materials written by teachers, developing teaching software, planning and building experimental facilities, preparing and launching new experiments and the like will be considered part of the teaching work performed. Regarding programs that have been reduced as a result of simplifying the teaching content and improving the teaching methodology, the amount of teaching work performed will be calculated according to the amount of time allowed in the original teaching plan, and those for whom the reform has borne fruit will still be able to receive enough teaching work to merit a reward. These adjustments in policy and system will further promote and perfect management reform.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEACHERS COLLEGES' REFORM PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Chongqing XINAN SHIFAN XUEYUAN XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST TEACHERS COLLEGE] in Chinese No 4, 1984 pp 1-8

[Article by Gao Zhenye [7559 2182 2814]: "On the Problems Concerning the Reform of Higher Normal Education"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote for Beijing's Jingshan School a poem: "Education should be geared toward modernization, the world, and the future." (the "three directions" for short). The "poem" reveals great foresight, delineates the direction of China's educational undertaking, and sets a still higher demand on China's young people with respect to being both socialist-minded and professionally competent. It is particularly significant strategically as we are currently challenged by the new technological revolution.

The new technological revolution differs from past ones in that much of the most advanced technology it offers derives from theories and experiments that are initiated and conducted by scientists and engineers. This fact bespeaks the importance of mental labor in the new technological revolution. We must actively develop people's intellects and education in order to rise to the challenge presented by the new technological revolution. We must have an adequate number of competent instructors and study the measures which develop human intellects and nurture people who are talented in the area of socialist construction in order to develop and upgrade the quality of our educational undertaking. People engaged in the field of education are presented with this glorious and yet awesome task. It is the duty of higher normal schools (hereafter called teachers colleges) to accomplish this task as they are the "operational launching aircrafts" for educational undertaking. However, we have to admit that teachers colleges today have not succeeded in meeting all the demands. Therefore, we must observe the principle of the "three directions" by accelerating the pace of the reform of teachers colleges in order to improve the quality of China's education and talent. If we fail to do so, we would be making a mistake with historical significance.

# I

We must recognize and handle in a proper way the ties between strengthening normal education and raising academic standards.

The fundamental task of teachers colleges has been clearly defined as producing teachers for high schools. It is common knowledge that institutions of higher learning, including teachers colleges, shoulder a twofold burden of teaching and conducting scientific research. For a very long period of time, however, the two were set against each other both in theory and in practice; as a result, the realization of the function of teachers colleges has been adversely affected. Therefore, we are presented with the problem of whether teachers colleges can produce competent teachers for high schools while actively developing scientific research and raising academic standards.

The system of higher normal education was established shortly after the founding of the nation. The slogan "integrate with reality and be geared toward high schools" stressed political theories and vocational training. We should fully affirm the impressive results that have been achieved in these areas. Scientific research was not given the attention that it deserved by institutions of higher learning, and was conditioned to be in the service of education. At the same time, some comrades only partially understood the phrase "be geared toward high schools" and felt that not much learning was needed to teach high school students. They refused to improve their knowledge of the general theories in specialized subjects, failed to keep track of the latest developments in various fields, and never studied how to improve the quality of high school education. Their theoretical basis became weak and inadequate. They had a hard time adjusting once the curriculum was changed and new courses were included.

In 1956, teachers colleges began devising scientific research programs as an answer to the party Central Committee's call to march towards science. They achieved good results. In 1958, with the Great Leap Forward in full swing, some teachers colleges initiated the slogan "keep up with universities." Curricula became of little importance and offered mostly subjects related to contemporary political situation. Comrade Mao Zedong's educational ideology and the party's educational policy were never fully explained and no objective rules were set with respect to educational undertaking.

Heated discussions were generated on the floor of the Conference on Normal Education in Xinxiang in April 1960 by people who held contrasting views between "being geared toward high schools" and "keeping up with universities." The Conference on China's Normal Education held in 1961 instructed that the "two slogans need not be brought up again" and stressed summarizing individual experiences. A common understanding of the issue, however, was never reached.

During the 10 years of calamity, the "field of education was severely damaged and normal education in particular was devastated." The science of education was negated and normal education was deprived of its theoretical bases. Normal education was regenerated subsequent to the smashing of the "gang of four." In 1977, comrade Deng Xiaoping urged the "strengthening of the nurturing of teachers." Under the guidance of the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, the Conference on the Nation's Normal Education was held in 1980. The Conference reiterated the fact that normal education functions as the "operational launching aircraft" for the entire educational undertaking, delineated the characteristics of normal education, redressed the proposals to "combine" and "eliminate the differences between" universities and key-point teachers colleges in order to "do away with the rules and regulations concerning normal education."

We are excited over the fact that higher normal education has witnessed unprecedented progress in recent years. But there still exist certain problems. In answering reporters' questions at the 2d session of the 6th National People's Congress, comrade Su Buqing stated: "The proper approach has not yet been clearly defined for higher normal education so that we can nurture high school teachers and improve the quality of high school education. Some teachers colleges still try to emulate universities. They tend to cover too many subjects and concentrate on theories. These efforts are hardly useful to secondary education. Many of the graduates of teachers colleges are unwilling to teach in high schools. Very few graduates of famous or key-point normal universities end up teaching high school classes." Comrade Su's statement is most pertinent. The deployment of graduates may be only a temporary problem, but the fact that graduates of teachers colleges refuse to teach in high schools presents us with a serious problem. This problem is directly linked to the guiding ideology which directs teachers colleges to "keep up with universities." (Hereafter stated as "keeping up with"). We should further analyze this slogan.

Normal education has for a long time been overlooked, and universities, which set the standards for the state's scientific and cultural pursuits, have been given special treatment. Under the guidance of the "three directions," the role and function of normal education in the entire context of educational undertaking have once again been recognized. We would like to urge the public and also leading departments to grant teachers colleges the same treatment given to universities with respect to the training of teachers, funding, facilities, and the selection of students. If we define "keeping up with" this way, we have grasped the main points regarding the reform of normal education. The party Central Committee has approached it this way. Problems regarding recruitment were resolved in 1980. Recently comrade Wan Li evaluated the function of normal education as follows: "the value of normal education in the area of nurturing talent cannot be properly measured." He also decided that "the increased amount of educational funding for this year should be spent principally on normal education." This decision evidences the fact that education is an issue with strategic significance.

There is nothing wrong with the slogan "keeping up with" if it means learning from others' strong points to offset one's weaknesses. Teachers colleges should learn from not only universities but also industrial, agricultural and medical schools. Teachers colleges have strong points, too. They ought to stress scientific research the way universities do; on the other hand, university liberal arts and science departments that have been assigned to train high school teachers should learn from teachers colleges.

We have to recognize the fact that most of the people who hold that teachers colleges should "keep up with" universities tend to negate the necessity for teachers to undergo vocational training. They believe that "keeping up with" means "doing away with the rules and regulations concerning normal education." They think teachers only have to know what is written in textbooks. They support their argument by citing the fact that some good teachers did not graduate from teachers colleges. They have overlooked the fact that these teachers are good precisely because they have either discovered the principles of teaching after a long searching period or learned the theory in education on their own. Of course, the search cost them, and in some cases, dearly. Teachers should be well-schooled in science. These people regard teachers simply as those who transmit knowledge and not as the architects of the human soul. They are not aware of the fact that teachers shoulder the responsibility of implementing the party's educational policy and shaping our young people into socialist successors who are idealistic, virtuous, cultured, physically fit, socialist-minded and professionally competent. This task is much more complicated than transmitting knowledge. It requires knowledge in the principles of nurturing and educating people. I am amazed at the phenomenon whereby people refuse to expose prospective teachers to the science of nurturing talent even though they want their "children to become talent." They feel that only universities are qualified to conduct scientific research; on the other hand, they do not think educational principles and academic problems are worth studying. They ought to be told that each scientific field has its own research targets and they have to be distinguished from one another. For example, it has been estimated that as much as 90 percent of the human cerebrum has not been made use of. The study of how to develop its potential should be a challenging project. Considerable progress has been made in this area through the new primary educational system based upon the relationship between "education and development" formulated by a Soviet educator. The experimental educational reform conducted by Beijing's Jingshan School was also a positive exploratory effort in the area of intellect development.

Some people approve of the slogan "keeping up with" and want to "keep up with universities" in curriculum and contents of courses simply because they are overzealous about the reform of higher normal education and are excessively eager to improve the quality of normal education and the scientific research conducted in teachers colleges. They even propose that teachers colleges use the same textbooks that universities do. They overlooked the fact that universities and teachers colleges

have different goals, and that teaching plans and guidelines are important means through which these goals are realized. In designing the contents of courses, teachers colleges must take into consideration how things are in high schools and how they will develop in the future; universities need not burden themselves with these problems. Prospective teachers must study educational theories, teaching and training methods, and acquire practical teaching experiences. University students need not do so as they are not being trained to be teachers. Therefore, it is inappropriate to compare the academic standards and quality of education of the two without taking into consideration individual goals. Indeed, the academic standards of teachers colleges should be raised; however, it cannot be achieved by emulating universities, much less by doing away with or reducing educational vocational training. These approaches cannot lead to the realization of the goal of teachers colleges, and the realization of goals is the standard by which we measure the quality of education.

The slogan "keeping up with" goes back a long time and has its roots in the debate regarding the necessity of normal education. During the 1920's and 1930's, when the science of education was a newly-developed subject and its principles unknown, some people did not fully recognize the importance of education and proposed that normal education be done away with. However, we would be violating the "three directions" if we make a similar proposal today when the science of education has witnessed great development, when its principles have been widely recognized and when the development of intellects has become a world event that has attracted the attention of every nation.

We oppose a partial understanding of the slogan "gearing toward high schools" as it leads to failure in improving the quality of the theory and knowledge in specialized subjects and scientific research. We also oppose irrational attempts to "keep up with universities" as they make teachers colleges merely nominal. We propose organized education and scientific research centering around the goal set for teachers colleges in order to raise academic standards. This is obtainable and is in keeping with the demands of the "three directions."

## II

How can we organize education and scientific research centering around the goal set for teachers colleges?

The goal of teachers colleges is nurturing competent high school teachers. What is meant by competent? Comrade Hu Yaobang has clearly defined it as follows: 1) teachers should be well-read and learned; 2) they should be well-schooled in the science of education and educational principles; 3) they should be virtuous exemplary figures with lofty goals. These are the standards for teachers and are also the ones by which teachers colleges should organize education and scientific research. They are fully in keeping with the "three directions."

First, we must resolve the problems concerning how students regard specialized fields of study so that they will be willing to work for the socialist educational undertaking. How do we solve these problems? We should begin with investigation and research. It is revealed in a report that approximately 30 percent of the students in teachers colleges are willing to teach. They love teaching and are aware of the importance of the profession. They set strict standards for themselves and are earnest students. These students function as the backbone of and leaders for the student body. There are, of course, some students who do not want to become teachers and whose attitude toward teaching is wrong. Some of them can be described as having the "candle mentality;" some regard teaching, in particular the teaching of languages and math and being class directors, as too demanding a profession--they would rather become administrative cadres who work in offices. Some others think of teachers as people with "neither power nor influence" and teaching as a low-paying job that is not respected. In short, they hold that teaching will make them "busy and exhausted" and can offer them "neither fame nor wealth." Obviously their attitude reflects an egotistic outlook on life. This kind of mentality can be attributed to certain social factors; it also evidences the weaknesses in the political and ideological education being offered in our schools. Therefore, we should nurture the proper attitude toward specialized subjects by stressing education in world view and the outlook on life, fostering a willingness to fight and work for the Communist cause and the people, and explaining that being "geared toward the future" means fighting for Communism and having noble goals. We should lead them to integrate Communist ideals with devotion to the socialist educational undertaking in order to redress erroneous approaches to education.

People's teachers should not only be accurately aware of the importance of their work but also love their profession and students. A sense of attachment should be cultivated on the basis of this awareness. Cultivation of the sense of attachment depends on proper environment and also practical experience. We must first of all demand that leaders in schools delineate and adhere to an educational policy so that teachers can feel enthusiastic about their profession and be modelled after by students in terms of their attitude toward students, teaching, and scientific research. This will generate devotion among teachers and students, make students respect their teachers and teachers love their students, foster an enthusiasm for education, and exert a subtle influence on people. Each school may formulate its own tradition based upon these commendable practices (as the "three honests and four stricts" in Daqing). Once a tradition is formed it becomes a powerful educational force. Schools should also organize activities of one kind or another so that traditions may be passed on from one generation to the next.

We should also make it possible for normal students to be in frequent contact with high school and elementary school students by placing subsidiary schools next to their parent schools so that, in addition to student-teaching, the former may spend more time understanding activities in high schools and elementary schools and become more

attached to the latter. Normal students may also assist high school and elementary school students in their extra-curricular activities if they are specialized in certain areas and if the schools have the resources to provide such services. This will not only foster the correct mentality toward their profession but also teach normal students how to behave as exemplary figures for high school and elementary school students. Teachers colleges in the Soviet Union allow their students to engage in high school and elementary school activities every week and their 2d and 3d year students to act as counselors for the Young Pioneers' summer camp and the Communist Youth League during summer vacations. These activities are part of their teachers training program. Fujian Province has recently proposed a similar approach with respect to its secondary normal schools. We think it is something that should be promoted.

Second, restructure the curriculum and the educational system so that normal students are capable of not only teaching but forming characters.

1. Strengthen General Theories in Specialized Subjects. Competent high school teachers must be well-schooled in the general theory and basic knowledge of their specialized fields of study in order to have a good grasp of developing trends; otherwise, they will not be able to meet the requirements of the "three directions" and adjust to a restructured curriculum. On the other hand, the range of knowledge is boundless and it is impossible for students to acquire knowledge in all subjects since they spend a limited amount of time in school and new knowledge is constantly being formed. It has been estimated by Soviet scholars that only 25 percent (20 percent according to American scholars) of the know-how of an engineer or scientist is acquired through academic education which covers the period from kindergarten to graduate school. The accuracy of these estimates is yet to be determined; however, my personal experience tells me that these figures are not too conservative. On the other hand, we have to admit that the foundation upon which further studies can be conducted is laid in the academic environment.

Although technical know-how is being renewed constantly, certain general theories and knowledge remain pretty much the same. Often new theories are formed and modified on the basis of old ones. If one is well-schooled in general theories, one should be able to accept new theories and have a good grasp of new technology. Therefore, curricula for teachers colleges should first of all stress general theories in specialized subjects. Courses should be offered in accordance with educational goals and not what is being done in universities. People tend to think that teachers colleges stress extensiveness whereas universities stress specialization. This is only a matter of relativity and is not absolutely accurate. For example, the quality of courses in classical Chinese offered in teachers colleges is higher than that of those offered in universities because prospective high school literature and language teachers need the training. Teachers colleges need not model after universities as the latter have been criticized by certain perceptive educators for stressing both basic and specialized courses, burdening students with excessive work, making them specialized in subjects too soon, and thus narrowing the range of their studies.

The "three directions" require teachers colleges to have foresight. In designing teaching plans and guidelines, they should take into consideration and be prepared for the fact that computer courses are going to be included in high school curricula or even become a specialized subject in the near future. High schools in the Soviet Union were utilizing labs and audio-video educational methods as early as the 1970's, and yet higher normal education did not catch up with the development. We should learn from their experience.

2. Strengthen Instrumental Subjects. Students must be equipped with the techniques to learn and utilize their learning so that they can engage in self-study. Languages and mathematics ought to be stressed in high school education as they are the most fundamental instruments. Foreign language classes, particularly those in specialized fields of study, should be emphasized so that students can learn from foreign books and magazines about the most recent developments in science and other areas.

Students should study the methods of scientific research and various modern teaching methods. Courses in instrumental subjects should be offered according to the demands of various specialized fields of study.

3. The Hours of Classes in Education Should Be Appropriately Increased; Energetically Strengthen the Organization of and Guidance for Student-Teaching Programs. Normal students must study the science of education in order to understand educational principles and methods. Educational theories and student-teaching programs are given much attention in the Soviet Union and western countries. In Japan, courses in specialized subjects account for 15 percent of the total class hours; in the Soviet Union, 25 percent. In the U.S. the figure varies from state to state; however, the average is over 30 percent. Those universities that have been assigned to produce prospective teachers also offer courses in education. And people have to undergo special teachers training programs to become teachers. In China, courses in education were required for all students in the early 1950's. Students had to take 2 hours of psychology each week during the first year, 4 hours of pedagogy each week for the first semester and 3 hours for the second one during the second year. Courses in the history of education were offered in the third year, and those in teaching methods, including 6-8 weeks of student-teaching, were given in the fourth year. The curriculum began to weaken considerably in 1957 due to criticisms. During the 10 years of calamity, courses in education were virtually nonexistent. Although education and psychology classes were resumed after the smashing of the "gang of four," they have not been given proper attention. Some people conducted an investigation of the 100 top students in a certain normal university and found that their knowledge of the profession of teaching is terribly inadequate. Approximately 40 percent of them lack sufficient knowledge in pedagogy, and 63 percent in psychology. While this phenomenon can be attributed to a number of factors, the principal reason is that not enough class hours in education are being offered. According to the educational policy issued by the Ministry of Education, courses in

education have been reduced from 1 year to one semester, and account for only 5 percent of the total class hours. There are 6 weeks of student-teaching; however, each student only gets 4 solid hours teaching. Of course, for some one who has never had experience in teaching, 4 hours may be considered invaluable, but we have to admit it is not sufficient at all. This is why we propose that the class hours of courses in education be increased, and that education and psychology classes be resumed to 1 year. In view of the fact that teaching methods are being modernized constantly, we may have to add elective courses in "modern teaching methods." The length of student-teaching programs may also be increased; if not, they should be better organized in order to be more effective.

4. Implement the Credit System. Add Elective Courses. It is only understandable that students vary from one another in knowledge. The differences among them may be even greater in the future since we will begin implementing the directional recruitment policy. Objectively speaking, the state does not demand normal students to observe a single policy. The implementation of the credit system and the increase in elective courses enable us to teach students in accordance with their aptitude so that each individual may sharpen his special skill and become more talented in the shortest possible time. An aptitude test may be given to newly-recruited students and the results used to guide them in their studies. Those who do well on strictly-enforced examinations may skip language and literature classes that are repetitive of those given in high schools. Students should be divided into different classes according to their foreign language aptitude and those who are more advanced may learn foreign languages in specialized subjects ahead of schedule. We may also try dividing the 4 years of higher normal education into two parts. The first part, which covers the first 2 years, will focus on required courses in order to assure that students learn the basic theories and techniques essential to teaching high school students. The second part, which covers the third and fourth year, will focus on advanced studies in different subjects, student-teaching, preparing graduation theses, and elective courses. Advanced studies are not totally irrelevant to teaching high school classes. They are offered so that students may broaden their knowledge and be well-informed of the latest developments in their field in order to meet the requirements of the "three directions." Elective courses may be offered based upon the group or the individual. The Conference on Work in the Nation's Normal Education held in 1980 instructed teachers colleges to produce a group of people talented in the science of education and in the administration and management of educational undertaking. This task may be accomplished by offering elective courses on the group level. Those students who complete all of the required courses ahead of schedule may be allowed to graduate or to take graduate courses and receive credits for them. They may also be allowed to take courses in other specialized subjects in order to become acquainted with frontier science. Teaching credentials may be issued to those who have obtained a certain number of credits in a second specialized subject. The demands of high schools and elementary schools that are in rural villages or

small in size can be better met through these practices. At the end of the second year, students' advisors may consult other instructors concerning the overall status of students, offer suggestions regarding the courses being offered, correct erroneous practices, raise the sense of awareness among students and offer better guidance.

5. The Education We Offer Should Be More Inspiring and Practical in Order to Train Students To Work Independently. We should expose students to the basics of various subjects in order to solidify their understanding of things. This will also enable them to utilize what they know in a variety of ways and lay a solid foundation for future studies. Lectures should be inspiring, encourage students to think independently, teach them how to learn and reason. They don't have to be too concerned with details. We should employ a variety of formats in teaching and fully utilize modern teaching techniques so as to make teaching more direct and easier. Students should acquire more practical experience in classrooms and through extracurricular activities so that they can be capable of making observations, being imaginative, thinking logically and being creative. The acquiring of these abilities depend naturally upon basic knowledge. For example, the ability to be creative is the ability to resolve newly-developed problems using basic theories. Creativity requires quick thinking; on the other hand, quick thinking cannot exist without knowledge of basic theories. A person's abilities are not formed naturally through the learning process; they must be nurtured consciously and systematically and be given a chance to be tested. Instructors in teachers colleges should stress the individual in teaching in order to set a good example.

In addition, we should form a "second classroom" so that students may enjoy extracurricular activities that are political, academic, scientific, social, artistic and literary, physical, or recreational in nature in order to develop wholesomely.

The above-mentioned approaches may produce competent teachers for people, and may also educate students in accordance with their individual interests and skills. Some of these practices stress theory, while others practice. Some focus on the status quo, while others the entire historical context. In short, these approaches aim at the "maximal effect" and are completely devoted to nurturing talent for the four modernizations and the realization of the "three directions."

Three, develop scientific research according to the goal set for teachers colleges.

Institutions of higher learning shoulder the twofold task of teaching and conducting scientific research. This twofold task, on the one hand, is an answer to the "three directions," on the other, supplements them. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out that "key-point universities should be centers for education and scientific research." While teachers colleges are no exceptions, their research is of a different nature than that of other schools. The Conference on Work in the Nation's Normal

Education held in 1980 came to resolutions with respect to the nature of scientific research conducted in teachers colleges. It can be divided into three categories. Category one concerns basic theories, which are essential to improving the quality of education and expediting scientific development. Category two concerns applied sciences. The teaching of various subjects should be integrated closely with socialist construction. Each field should develop its own potential and accomplish tasks given by the state in order to create material as well as spiritual wealth. Category three concerns the study of the science of education. "Stress the study of the science of education, including teaching methods." These suggestions were made to teachers colleges by the Conference. Little has been done in these areas. According to an article which studies the liberal arts school papers of six teachers colleges, 97, or 21 percent of the 454 papers published in 1980 and 90, or 17.5 percent of the 518 papers published in 1981 were on the subject of education. The figures for 1982 did not improve substantially either. Only two of the six school papers offered columns that dealt with "studies in high school liberal arts classes." No thesis that dealt with the subject of education could be found in these colleges' science school papers. Teachers and students of education "cannot decline to shoulder the responsibility" of studying the subject of education. On the other hand, education is a many-faceted issue that should be studied by people in all fields. Political science departments cannot afford to study only political theories and not the methods of conducting ideological and political education. Physical education departments should study not only physical educational theories and techniques but also health education and sportsmanship. Fine arts departments, which study aesthetics, and foreign language departments, which teach foreign languages, cover a wide range of subjects. With respect to the study of the teaching methods employed in high schools and elementary schools, we need teachers who specialize in various subjects, who understand the importance of education, and who are experienced in teaching. Teachers colleges are advantageously equipped with not only their own teachers but also those teaching in subsidiary high schools and elementary schools. China needs many experts in high school and elementary school education; however, it has but few institutions that produce M.A. students who specialize in this area. Presently high schools are in urgent need of teachers of various subjects. Some of the teachers have never taught high school classes before and have to be trained. On the other hand, teachers colleges are experienced in this area and are equipped with administrative cadres who are well-schooled in educational theories. Our study in the science of education will be greatly enriched if we can analyze and summarize their know-how in a scientific and theoretical manner.

Students constitute a powerful force in scientific research. Their engaging in scientific research is both an answer to the demands of the "three directions" and a means by which to nurture creativity. Scientific research involves resolving new problems with already-acquired knowledge and offering new conclusions. These activities require creativity. As

the time students spend in scientific research is limited, they should not be expected to come up with strikingly original inventions or discoveries. They should only undergo a basic scientific training process and learn how to select research topics, formulate research plans, and collect, organize and comprehend reference materials. This is why teachers colleges must offer guidance to students with respect to graduation theses. Preliminary scientific efforts may be made during the second and third year by conducting special seminars. We may also encourage students to organize clubs of one type or another so that they can engage in extracurricular scientific research. It has been reported that teachers colleges in the Soviet Union organize students to engage in extensive scientific research, that these efforts "have achieved positive results although they have been implemented for a short period of time," and that "most teachers colleges properly stress psychology and education classes and teaching methods offered in scientific research programs." The ability to conduct scientific research is one of the prerequisites for being a competent teacher, and the nurturing of the ability to conduct scientific research is the inherent duty of teachers colleges.

Subsidiary high schools, elementary schools, and kindergartens also form an important force for teachers colleges in scientific research. Subsidiary schools provide normal students with opportunities not only to practice teaching but also to conduct experiments. All leaders and teachers in subsidiary schools shoulder the responsibility of conducting scientific research; this is why their programs are more flexible and the number of class hours in these schools is relatively small. Professor Fu Zhongsun--the first person to offer classes in high school math teaching methods at Beijing Normal University--had been a math teacher at the University's subsidiary high school. As subsidiary school teachers are learned in specialized subjects and experienced in teaching, they should be assisted by the parent schools in conducting research and experiments, in developing curricula, teaching materials and teaching methods. On the other hand, it is difficult for the parent schools to conduct research in pedagogy, psychology and school management without the participation and cooperation of subsidiary schools. Subsidiary schools function as the key to the integration between educational theories and practices. Parent schools should enable subsidiary schools to engage in scientific research fully in order to contribute to the science of education.

### III

Reform recruitment policies. Improve the quality of the work done by graduates of teachers colleges.

Also important is the issue concerning how to recruit and make graduates engage in continuing education.

On the Reform of Work in Recruitment: How to attract intelligent young people with good behavior to teachers colleges is an important question. In 1980, the Ministry of Education instructed that key-point teachers

colleges may, like other key-point universities, give priority to these students with respect to recruitment. This undoubtedly assures the quality of newly-recruited students; however, most of these colleges are not these students' first choices. Most high school students do not want to become teachers. A survey of high school students' job preferences reveals that only 7 percent of 456 male students and 14.6 percent of 840 female students want to become teachers. The mentality of high school students, which reflects the society's attitude toward teachers, is influenced by teachers and the fact that a large number of them desire to change jobs. "The Journal of China's Education" has opened up a special column discussing "Why Are Graduates of Teachers Colleges Changing Jobs?" It can be attributed to the fact that the ideological and political education being offered in teachers colleges is inadequate. More objectively speaking, it can also be attributed to the fact that the political status of and material treatment given to teachers have not been properly defined. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said that "the political and social status of people's teachers should be improved" and that "proper measures should be taken to encourage people to devote their lives to the cause of education." The party has formed its policy in accordance with these directives and we should study how to implement its policy.

The following measures should be taken with respect to recruitment.

1. Graduating senior students in high schools should be guided in choosing which colleges to attend. High school leaders and class directors should mobilize some of the top students with good behavior to take the entrance exam for teachers colleges. Teachers colleges should dispatch teachers to high schools to speak to graduating classes, propagate the party's policy toward teachers, evaluate the work done by teachers so that the importance of education and the teaching profession is better appreciated.
2. Teachers colleges should be in frequent contact with local high schools. They should dispatch college students to assist high school students in their activities in order to attract the latter to attend teachers colleges and understand how students behave in actuality. Priority in recruitment may be given to those students with good grades and behavior who want to become teachers. These measures may be instituted in high schools that have the resources to do so.
3. Elementary school teachers with teaching experience may be given priority with respect to recruitment as they have the correct attitude toward their profession and are serious students. They know "once you start teaching you realize you are limited." They know the proper learning methods and are able to make use of their practical experience to better appreciate educational theories. It would be easy to train some of these people to become teachers and administrative and management cadres. However, having graduated from teachers colleges, most of them are weak in foreign languages. They may be allowed to skip certain classes in education in order to devote more time to studying foreign languages.

4. Add oral examinations. Teachers should be capable of a few other things in addition to acquiring new knowledge. Being able to express themselves verbally is a prerequisite. Appearance is also important. The State Normal College in New York demands that its applicants not only take fitness and language exams but also undergo interview with four college professors. Applicants' performances on the exams and during the interviews decide if they are accepted by the college. This practice can only be used as reference; however, it seems necessary and feasible to include oral exams in selecting prospective teachers for the people.

On Improving the Quality of the Work Done by Graduates of Teachers Colleges: We are responsible to the people for our work. The "products" of teachers colleges are teachers. The quality of the work conducted by graduates of teachers colleges is the standard by which we measure the quality of normal education. This is why teachers colleges should conduct systematic investigation of the performances of, and be in frequent contact with, their graduates. Both the graduates themselves and the agencies they serve should be asked to describe the quality of their work and unresolved problems so that progress can be made. This is the first step we should take. Second, in an age of knowledge explosion, knowledge is being renewed constantly. Those graduates who work in rural villages and mountainous areas should be kept informed by teachers colleges of the latest scientific developments. Three, as teachers fight in the first line of the educational front and possess first-hand information on students, they form an important force in the study of the science of education. Teachers colleges should actively encourage, organize, and guide them into conducting scientific research, collecting research materials, summarizing their experiences and developing theories in education. The work done by graduates of teachers colleges may be integrated with correspondence education.

The above discussion focuses upon undergraduate education as it constitutes the principal task of teachers colleges. As teachers colleges also function as centers for scientific research, they should offer courses in key-point subjects, nurture pioneer figures in various fields, and educate Ph.D. and M.A. and M.S. students. This practice will not be in conflict with the goal set for undergraduate education. Once undergraduate education is successful, graduate students will become available. Graduate students are prospective teachers of higher normal schools. The two supplement each other and aim at achieving the same goal.

We ought to delineate the educational policy and goal set for teachers colleges by underlying the characteristics of normal education and adhering to the "three directions" in order to nurture people who are talented, virtuous, socialist-minded and professionally competent for the four modernizations.

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MARXIST EDUCATION, SOCIALIST MODERNIZATION DISCUSSED

Beijing JIAOXUE YU YANJIU [TEACHING AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 28  
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[Article by staff commentator: "Marxist Education and China's Socialist Modernization"]

[Text] As we commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we should particularly take pride in the fact that our country is marching towards socialist modernization. The realization of the four modernizations is no longer simply a call by the party but has become a cause for all the people.

People ask themselves how these impressive results have been achieved and how they can be built upon so that socialist modernization can be fully realized in the shortest possible time. The conclusion reached by most people is that our success comes from the proper integration between the general principle of Marxism and China's democratic revolution, and between socialism and efforts in the area of construction. We must build our future upon the same kind of integration. Therefore, we must adhere to Marxism, propagate Marxism under the new historical circumstances, popularize Marxist education among the people, particularly among youths and students, so that they can make use of Marxism creatively in a specifically Chinese context and realize socialist modernization. On the other hand, a handful of people have come up with conclusions that are extreme or even erroneous. They overlook the element of history and contend arbitrarily that since the founding of the nation the economic and technological differences between China and more developed capitalist nations have increased, and that without the guidance of Marxism Western European, North American and some developing nations have witnessed rapid progress and modernization. They hold that Marxism is not absolutely essential to modernization and that Marxist education is unnecessary.

As a by-product of history, this kind of mentality has surfaced many times before. We do admit that during certain periods in our history, particularly the 10 years of upheaval, socialism was severely damaged as the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing conspired to seize political power and distorted or even negated the thoughts of Mao Zedong. However, any one who has looked into the substance of

things can see that this phenomenon cannot be attributed to the ideology of Mao Zedong and Marxism. This devastating mistake was committed because, under the influence of "leftist" ideology, we failed to grasp the spirit and essence of Marxism in the proper historical context and approached things in a metaphysical and dogmatic way.

Marx instructed that after securing political power and transferring means of production to public ownership, we should "increase productive forces as quickly as possible." But we decided to continue on with class struggle even though we had already succeeded in the socialist revolution and socialist reform; as a result, class struggle grew out of control and severe damages were done. General socialist economic principles tell us that the fundamental purpose of socialist production is to meet the demands of the people so that they can develop fully. For a long period of time, we overlooked individual consumption and got caught in the vicious cycle of producing for the sake of production. Marxism tells us that under the capitalist system even mental laborers are employed by capitalists. We, on the other hand, have loosely categorized our intellectuals as capitalist intellectuals. Marxists believe that under the socialist system, the laboring masses are the masters of society. We should institute extensively the democratic system and not centralized management methods. How can the above-mentioned erroneous practices not have adversely affected the public's enthusiasm for socialism, obstructed the development of socialism, the economy and technology? Severe damages were done by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing through their practices which were totally against the spirit of Marxism and inconsistent with the circumstances in China.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and in particular the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, the party has dedicated itself to bringing order out of chaos by revealing the essence of Marxism and the ideology of Mao Zedong and propagating Marxism under new circumstances; as a result, China's economic construction has taken on a new look. The depressive atmosphere in the past is now gone and the entire society and all productive efforts have become dynamic and positive. All this demonstrates that the problem does not lie with Marxism and the ideology of Mao Zedong; instead of interpreting Marxism in a dogmatic manner, we should approach it with a modest learning attitude.

We must stress science and technology and raise the scientific and cultural levels of the people in order to realize socialist modernization. There is now in our world a new technological revolution on the horizon. It presents us with a challenge and an opportunity. We should do everything we can to introduce and utilize advanced technology as it is the key to China's socialist modernization. On the other hand, we should recognize that scientific and technological revolution is closely linked with the development of social sciences. This is evidenced by the fact that scientific technology always develops in accordance with the relations of production; moreover, the scientific and technological revolution is bound to cause changes in the relations of production and other aspects of society. Only by strengthening studies in various branches of social

science can we create the social and economic conditions essential to the scientific and technological revolution, expedite its development through a new set of relations of production, study its consequences, avoid negative results, and enable our society to progress in a healthy way. Marxism is still unquestionably the most revolutionary and scientific theory in the field of social science. Only under the guidance of Marxism can we give full play to the strengths of the socialist system and rise to the challenge of the new technological revolution in a way most appropriate to China in order to accelerate the development of science and technology in China. Only under the guidance of Marxism can we assure that our modernization movement is socialist. This is what is meant by comrade Deng Xiaoping when he stated recently that we do not want to make only a few people rich, we want to solve problems for the masses so that they can be prosperous. This is why it would be wrong to overlook and put down Marxist education while stressing the scientific and technological revolution.

Moreover, as our socialist modernization efforts must be in keeping with the circumstances in China and uniquely Chinese, we will have to spend a long period of time looking for the correct and more flexible methods. Some of the more flexible approaches seem contradictory to certain teachings of Marxism; as a result, the relationship between Marxism and socialist modernization tends to become obscured in the eyes of some people. This is why they doubt the necessity of Marxism. Therefore, the most important responsibility of people in the field of Marxist education is studying, analyzing, and explaining the relationship between the two, insisting on the significance of Marxist education, and bringing into full play the function of Marxist education in socialist modernization.

The above discussion points to the fact that the integration between theory and practice is the key to improving and upgrading Marxist education so that people can experience personally its influence and be willing to study it.

Marxism is the universal truth that has undergone practical scrutiny by tens of millions of people in the past 100 years or so; on the other hand, Marxism does not encompass all the truths that have ever existed throughout human history. Marxism, in essence, is a theory that is being expanded constantly--it evolves around the development of the objective world. Lenin characterized it very well: "We should never regard Marxism as something that is immutable and consecrated; on the contrary, we firmly believe that it can only serve as the foundation for certain sciences. If socialists do not wish to be out of touch with reality, they should update continuously every aspect of Marxism." We are confronted with precisely the same kind of mission today. We should, under the guidance of the general principle of Marxism, study newly-arisen domestic and international circumstances, resolve newly-developed problems, acquire experiences of one kind or another, create new working phases on all fronts and in all sectors in order to give an impetus to the teaching of Marxism and the ideology of Mao Zedong.

This glorious and yet awesome mission sets still higher demands on Marxist education in institutions of higher learning. Marxist courses--be they classes in philosophy, political economics, scientific socialism, history of the CPC, or the International Communist Movement--are confronted with numerous theoretical questions that have developed as a result of drastic social changes. How well a certain school of thought survive has historically been determined by how well it meets the demands of social reality. Instructors of various Marxist theory courses should observe the principle of gearing toward modernization, the world, and the future in a realistic way, and integrate their teaching and research with problems, particularly those related to China's socialist modernization, that arose as a result of the new technological revolution in order to meet the expectations the party has of people in the field of theory. Only by offering theoretical analyses of the relationship between reality and problems concerning the ideological awareness of the public, college and graduate students in a concrete, vivid, and scientific way can we endow Marxist education with combat effectiveness, appeal, and persuasiveness, and transform it into a fine medium for material as well as spiritual civilization.

The issue concerning the superiority of socialism is a fundamental problem that has to be resolved immediately with the cooperation of instructors of Marxist theories. The implementation of socialism eliminated exploitation and enabled the laboring people to become the masters of our society and production. This fundamental change is definitely responsible for the underlying enthusiasm the laboring people have for the socialist system. Lenin once said that "only the implementation of socialism can enable the society and its individuals to progress and form a mass movement that is initially participated in by the majority of people and eventually all the people." This theory has been proven accurate. The success of the revolution once generated immense revolutionary zeal among the masses who have worked hard and achieved impressive results in various sectors. Despite the fact that mistakes have been made, our undertakings in various fields have progressed at a rapid pace and the differences between China and developed capitalist countries have been reduced instead of increased; all this evidences the superiority of the socialist system. On the other hand, we have to recognize that its superiority has not been pushed to the greatest possible extent. For example, there is a cooling of the zeal for the revolution and construction among many people. What is the reason for it? Why is it that in reality production and living are not as fast-paced and exciting as they should be and are sometimes dull and boring? And why is it that phenomena such as mismanagement and inefficiency in production--practices that are inherently incompatible with the socialist system--have been in existence for so long? How can we make the laboring masses realize that they are the true masters and work in a more vigorous and creative manner than their counterparts in the capitalist system? This issue, in essence, concerns bringing the superiority of socialism into full play. The resolutions on implementing a responsive economic policy domestically and the open door policy internationally arrived at by the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee are the means through which problems

with economic work in China can be resolved. One of the fundamental duties of courses in Marxism is explaining the party's policy and its theoretical basis. Some people have asked does the fact that we try to attract capital, sophisticated equipment and management methods from developed capitalist countries not evidence of an effort to make up what we have missed by not having instituted capitalism? If so, does it not imply that we have engaged in the socialist revolution, or even the new democratic revolution, too soon, and that we have totally failed in these areas? Does it not imply that we should have adopted the capitalist approach to begin with? Problems such as these that are related to people's ideological awareness have to be resolved and not avoided.

First rural villages and now cities are energetically engaging in reform efforts. Reform is inevitable and is what the people want. As reform becomes more intensive, we need to explain theoretically the many problems with our work and ideology in order to enhance the people's understanding of things and guide them in reform. Marxism reflects the demands of objective social development in the most accurate and penetrating way; it also enables us to meet these demands in the most effective and thorough manner. Prior to the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, it serves as the theoretical guidance for proletarian revolutionaries. Subsequent to the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, it guides proletarian revolutionaries in perfecting their theoretical understanding. Marxist education in institutions of higher learning must be geared toward, and propagate, our reform efforts and explain to students that Marxism by no means encompasses inflexible rules and regulations that resist, obstruct with, or even resist, reform. It is the guide for us in our reform efforts. Instructors of Marxism cannot decline the responsibility to explain to students the demands and theoretical basis of reform in a concise and scientific way.

Rural enterprises in all fields have witnessed tremendous progress as a result of rural economic reform. These impressive results have won for our reform efforts the approval and support of an increasingly large number of people who have hitherto adopted a wait-and-see attitude of indifference. On the other hand, we have not done a thorough job explaining the theoretical basis for our reform efforts. Despite the fact that the responsibility system has been instituted in urban areas, no theoretical explanation has been offered in schools or even in rural areas. Can the household contract responsibility system and various specialty households be considered socialist economic practices? Success in rural reform expedited urban economic reform. But we have to ask what has made the reform of the urban economic system such a crucial and pressing matter? What is the nature of the relationship between the means of production of and management authority within state-run enterprises? Basic socialist economic principles dictates that people's material and cultural needs must be fulfilled to the greatest possible extent. How is this principle related to the practice of doing away with the "big pot," allowing a small number of people to become rich first, and rewarding people according to the quality of their work? How is the social purpose of socialist production to be distinguished from, or

integrated with, the goal of enterprises? What are the characteristics of a planned socialist economy? Does directional planning reflect the essence of a planned economy or is it a planned management method adopted under certain conditions? What are the ties between gradually minimizing directional planning in order to expand instructional planning and strengthening market adjustment and planned management? How can the various sectors in the national economy be better balanced? Which sectors are of strategic importance and have to be managed by the state, and which ones may be allowed to work with one another under the supervision of the state? And so on and so forth.

In short, the question is how we can bring into full play people's enthusiasm for socialism so that they will devote themselves to socialist modernization. Obviously what is involved here is not just political economics but also issues related to philosophy, scientific socialism, and the history of the CPC. We have to make clear what enthusiasm for socialism means. What is the key to mobilizing the people into utilizing their abilities to work for socialist construction? We should look dialectically at problems concerning public and private interests under socialism, noninterference (on the part of state organs) and centralization (of power in the hands of enterprise and basic unit directors), the director responsibility system, management with the participation of workers, and making workers realize that they are the true masters.

Courses in historical materialism and scientific socialism also confront a lot of newly-developed problems. Recently comrade Deng Xiaoping reiterated that the most fundamental task for the socialist stage is developing the productive forces. We must study the subject thoroughly and scientifically. It has been said that productive forces are to be developed "first in accordance with the policy, then science." How can this principle be made clear with the dialectical relationship between relations of production and productive forces? Which social forces best represent the more advanced productive forces? Moreover, we should study in a concrete manner the many problems related to recognizing the contradictions within the socialist system. Some of the contradictions can be attributed to the pernicious influences of the old social order and can only be resolved by eradicating those influences; others, however, can be attributed to the socialist system itself and are inherent to socialism. Marx made the following statement with respect to the latter: "the essence of the dialectical process is the coexistence, struggle, and merging of two contradictory elements that eventually form a new paradigm. Those who attempt to eliminate the negative element terminate the dialectical process instantly." Issues concerning how to recognize, reveal, and resolve this kind of contradictions are undoubtedly topics for discussion in philosophy, particularly historical materialism, classes. And shouldn't courses in scientific socialism and the history of the CPC be devoted to investigating how, from the perspective of social and economic management, bureaucratism, conservatism, and overcautiousness in our society can be replaced with efficiency, conscientiousness and vigor? Moreover, how are the newly-formulated scientific social and economic management methods to make still higher

demands ideologically, politically and culturally on party and political cadres and technical personnel of various levels, and on college and graduate students who are prospective cadres? What kind of changes have been taking place with respect to the relationship between party politics, political enterprises, leading party groups and mass organizations? How should we deal with these changes?

Marxist education cannot afford to disregard the challenge presented to us by the new technological revolution. In order to rise to the challenge, those in the field of philosophy should analyze and study the issue philosophically and those in political economics should investigate and evaluate it from the perspective of political economics. Courses in the history of the International Communist Movement, the history of the CPC, and scientific socialism should also be integrated with reality. What are the historical reasons that this revolution first took place in advanced capitalist countries and not in socialist countries whose social system is supposed to be far superior? Which class and which social system will be benefited the most by this scientific and technological revolution in the long run? What kind of a future can it bring to mankind? What kind of "liberating conditions" can it bring to the proletariat and the liberation of all mankind? How can we take advantage of the new technological revolution by introducing selective new scientific developments within the limits of our resources and capabilities so that China's economic development can be accelerated and the economic and technological differences between China and developed countries can be lessened? Marx once said that "the steam engine, electricity, and automatic spinners are revolutionaries that are far more dangerous than Ba-er-bei-si [phonetic], La-si-bai-er [phonetic] and Blanqui." What kind of "revolutionaries," then, would today's informational science, material science, biological engineering, energy science, oceanographical engineering, and astronavigational industry be to the capitalist system? Engels once said that "no one can be as genuinely excited as Marx about the achievements, applied or not, in every branch of science. However, he regarded science as an effective historical lever and as ultimately a revolutionary force." As the propagators of Marxism, should our instructors of Marxism not feel "genuinely excited" about studying with their students the new technological revolution which is an "effective historical lever" that is bound to push the cause of communism forward and become "ultimately a revolutionary force" that assumes the role of "a revolutionary" far more dangerous than Blanqui? On the other hand, the new technological revolution has given birth to certain erroneous theories in the West--theories regarding "technological determinism," "consumer-society," the "merging of the two systems," and the "disappearance of contradictory elements within the capitalist system." These erroneous thoughts that arose as a result of the new circumstances must be redressed and criticized scientifically and effectively in political theory classes.

It is truly gratifying to witness the impress results China has achieved in every front of its socialist construction since the party's 12th National Congress and to learn of the rapid development of the new technological revolution in our world today. In view of these newly-developed and challenging circumstances, instructors of Marxism in institutions of higher learning must, with the earnestness and honesty of materialists, summarize the Marxist education that has been offered since the founding of the nation 35 years ago and affirm its strengths and expose its deficiencies. They should particularly recognize dogmatism that clings to rules and regulations irrespective of the objective reality, formalism that ignores the ideology among students, that leads to random criticism and an emphasis on appearance, liberalism that treats Marxism as nonessential, that lacks principle and integrity and conservatism that leads to an unwillingness to march forward and be creative. We must be willing to learn and be capable of learning in a pragmatic manner from Marxist writings, from party documents, particularly those issued after the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, from the objective reality which always offers us new lessons, from the masses who evaluate Marxism through practical experiences, and from the experiences and cultural achievements that other countries have acquired as a result of the new technological revolution. We must devote ourselves to the cause of reform by working with the masses, summarizing our experience in reform, resolving for students, the public, and cadres ideological problems that developed in the process of reform, and adhering to the "three directions" in order to nurture a group of fighters who are firm believers in socialism, willing to reform, good at making reform efforts, and capable of working for the realization of a socialist system that is uniquely Chinese. Only by doing so can Marxist education in institutions of higher learning fulfill its duty to realize socialist modernization.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPROVEMENT IN MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 23 Dec 84 p 3

[Article by Chen Zhongjie [7115 0022 2638] and Mao Jian [3029 0256] of the Marxism-Leninism Research Division at the Changchun Academy of Geologic Studies: "Where lies the key to the Close Relationship Between Theory and Practice?"]

[Text] Like the overall educational reform, the reform of Marxist-Leninist education in institutions of higher learning should be conducted according to the principle of the "three directions" in order to be in keeping with the circumstances of China and the world today and should be integrated with the ideology prevalent among the students. This should be the guiding principle in, and the key to, the reform of Marxist-Leninist education.

We have always stressed the principle of integrating theory with reality with respect to Marxist-Leninist education; however, we must admit that we have not been very successful. The biggest problem with Marxist-Leninist education today is that it is alienated from reality. We can tell from experience it is not that college students are uninterested in Marxism-Leninism or that they are unwilling to attend classes in Marxism-Leninism; on the contrary; today's college students are characterized by an intense desire to learn. They ponder social phenomena of one kind or another and yearn to learn, in the perspective of the general theory they acquire in classes in Marxism-Leninism, about the newly developed problems of China's socialist modernization and to be informed of the conditions of the nations in the world. We regret to point out that the Marxist-Leninist education being offered today is greatly deficient: some instructors simply repeat what the textbook says and refuse to discuss realistic problems; while others may be willing to reflect upon reality, they tend to explain it in terms of a basic theory, that is, only common knowledge, and cannot offer thorough analyses and relevant explanations. It is therefore no wonder that the students do not feel satisfied. This is why they have lost interest in Marxist-Leninist education and Marxist-Leninist theory instructors are regarded as "personae non gratae."

What has caused education to be alienated from reality? Is it the will of the instructors? Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and, in particular, the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee which affirmed the resumption of the practical and realistic ideological line, Marxism-Leninism instructors have attempted to resolve the ideological problems among students by earnestly

integrating education with the history of China, summarizing their experiences in teaching, collecting data on various subjects and integrating education with the circumstances and problems of China and the world. Even so, the teaching of theories is still not completely integrated with reality. Is this entirely because the instructors have failed to understand thoroughly the students' ideology? Not so. Despite the fact that instructors have acquainted themselves with what students have in mind, many of them are still unable to give a clear explanation of theory because they themselves do not comprehend the problems. This can be attributed to the fact that the instructors are not aware of the importance of practice and have failed to conduct social investigations and analyses. Marxist-Leninist education cannot be substantial in content and the elicitation method of teaching cannot be effective if this problem remains unsolved.

In view of the fact that the principal problem with Marxist-Leninist education in institutions of higher learning is the integration of theory with reality, and the fact that education is alienated from reality because the level of theory instructors is inadequate, we should try particularly hard to enhance the theoretical level and field of vision of our teachers so that they can be in touch with and understand reality and be more aware of new circumstances and problems that are emerging in an endless stream. We should assist our instructors in conducting intensive social investigations so that they can be informed of the most recent developments. Some agencies have done so and have achieved impressive results. However, there still exist many problems with respect to organizing instructors to conduct social investigations. First, there are too few Marxism-Leninism instructors. They shoulder a heavy burden and are too busy with teaching to engage in other things. Second, there is a lack of funding. Third, even if they took time for other things and even if there were sufficient funding, the organizing of these instructors would still be in a state of disarray. We propose the following measures to resolve these problems: (1) recruit more Marxism-Leninism instructors to fulfill the number needed according to plan, and organize them systematically into study groups of one format or another. In view of the fact that it is very difficult to recruit all the instructors needed in the near future, we would like to suggest that the length of each of the three theory courses be reduced from one school year to one semester so that the instructors may be able to engage in investigation, research or advanced study. (2) The concerned departments should appropriately increase funding for Marxist-Leninist education. This can be accomplished simply by having supervisory personnel in various schools allocate greater portions of existing funds to Marxist-Leninist education without exerting an extra burden on the state. Rules regarding the proper percentage of funds to be spent on Marxist-Leninist education should be set up in order to assure that the money appropriated is not misspent. (3) Propaganda departments of the various provincial and municipal party committees should systematically organize Marxism-Leninism instructors in institutions of higher education to conduct social investigations once or twice a year. They should also ask the concerned departments to brief theory instructors regularly on the policies in effect and the status of their implementation so that the instructors can be well informed. These measures will surely enhance the ideological awareness of teachers and initiate a new stage for China's Marxist-Leninist education.

Because instructors play a leading role in the reform of Marxist-Leninist education, how to mobilize them into taking the initiative becomes an important issue. It is our understanding that in addition to titles, wages and housing, which are the concerns of all teachers, the factor most responsible for generating a positive attitude among Marxism-Leninism instructors is their social status. Nowadays people tend to stress the natural sciences over the liberal arts. Courses in specialized subjects are stressed over those in Marxism-Leninism not only in the colleges of science and engineering but even in those of the liberal arts. There is a lot of talk about the importance of Marxist-Leninist education, but in practice it often assumes a subordinate role. Marxist-Leninist education is regarded by some comrades as nonessential, and Marxism-Leninism instructors are not given credit for their efforts. Some people have even stated that "classes in political science can be taught without preparation." This phenomenon can be attributed to a couple of factors. First of all, during the 10 years of internal disorder, intellectuals (Marxism-Leninism instructors included) were arbitrarily placed at the bottom of the social ladder; moreover, the practice of "falsification, exaggeration and empty verbiage" orchestrated by the "gang of four" severely damaged the credibility of Marxist-Leninist education. Second, it can be attributed to the fact that Marxist-Leninist education is inadequately integrated with reality. Some of the major theoretical and realistic problems facing us today have never been analyzed. It is therefore no wonder that instructors have not taken the initiative in the reform of Marxist-Leninist education. The other factor is that certain leaders tend to be overly critical of, and insufficiently helpful to, Marxist-Leninist education. Our Marxism-Leninism instructors shoulder a heavy burden. They have made great efforts to improve the quality of the education they offer, but the difficulties they encounter are often neglected by others. Sometimes they are even subjected to harsh criticisms. All this can only lower the status of Marxist-Leninist education and dampen the enthusiasm of the instructors.

We rejoice at the fact that the "leftist" ideology is being eliminated and that Marxist-Leninist education is being taken seriously. People are devoting increased attention to the integration of theory with reality, and working and living conditions for Marxism-Leninism instructors are being improved. Moreover, measures to improve the social status of Marxism-Leninism instructors are being proposed and implemented. A new stage in Marxist-Leninist education characterized by vigor and vitality will surely be initiated as long as we persist in our effort.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT TRAINING DESCRIBED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 30 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Wu Yang [2976 7122]: "An Interview with the Ministry of Education Regarding Problems with the Supply, Demand and Training of Economic Management Personnel"]

[Text] This reporter interviewed the head of the Ministry of Education's division responsible for making policy concerning the long-range nurturing of economic management cadres and people who are talented in economic management and the problem of how to strengthen the abilities of colleges and vocational secondary schools to train such people.

Question: What is the current status of China's economic management cadres? How many such people should there be by the year 2000?

Answer: First of all, we should define the term economic management cadres. If we cannot agree on a definition, we will not be able to come up with identical statistics. I would like to discuss the status of talent projection for the following six specialized subjects: economics, planning statistics, accounting, finance and banking, management engineering and technical economic management.

According to statistics published in June 1983, more than 717,000 people who are talented in specialized subjects (instructors in schools of various levels excluded) and who have received secondary vocational education or higher are engaged in the six specialized fields of study mentioned above. An estimated 8.538 million talent (11.9 times the 1983 level) will be needed to achieve the goal of quadrupling the annual agricultural output by the year 2000.

Presently, more than 543,000 people with vocational secondary education or higher are engaged in the fields of economics, planning statistics, accounting and finance and banking. By the year 2000, an estimated 5.234 million people (9.64 times the 1983 level) will be needed in these fields. More than 174,000 people are engaged in management engineering and technical economic management. By the year 2000, an estimated 3.34 million people (an increase of 17.94 times) will be needed in these areas. Moreover, cadres in charge of organizational, personnel and ideological affairs in factories and enterprises should also be economic management cadres. If we include this factor, the number of people who will be needed is even greater.

Question: What is the number of economic management cadres by level of educational attainment required in these areas?

Answer: China's corps of economic management personnel is composed of individuals each of whom has reached one of the four following levels of educational attainment: vocational secondary school, college, college for professional training and postgraduate study. By the year 2000, more than 44,000 people (43.47 times the 1983 level) with graduate degrees, 1.35 million people (13.69 times the 1983 level) with college degrees, 1.89 million people (25.41 times the 1983 level) with professional college training and 5.39 million people (32.31 times the 1983 level) with diplomas from vocational secondary schools will be needed by various sectors. A lot more people with graduate degrees, professional college training and vocational secondary school diplomas will be needed.

Question: How well is China equipped to produce people who are talented in economic management? How should we accelerate the nurturing of these people in order to meet the demand for talent around the year 2000?

Answer: General-course institutions of higher learning in China presently offer 916 courses in the area of economic management. In 1983, they recruited 38,592 students. They will have to recruit 116,000 students in 1990 and 195,000 students in 2000 in order to meet the projected demand. The annual rate of increase between 1983 and 2000 should be approximately 10 percent. Moreover, we should actively develop on-the-job training. More than 3.143 million people (39 percent the total number of talent needed) should undergo on-the-job training between 1983 and 2000.

Question: What areas should we stress in order to realize the goal stated above?

Answer. The nurturing of economic management cadres involves quantitative and qualitative problems and also problems regarding economic profits. Due to the fact that the number of courses in areas related to economic management has been increased in recent years, the demand for people talented in economics, finance and banking and technical economic management is likely to be met by 1990. The number of courses in other specialized fields of study should be increased. With respect to short-term planning for the development of economic management, we should try to upgrade the quality of and the conditions in existing schools by developing their potential and expanding recruitment. With respect to long-term planning for the development of economic management, we should systematically set up more specialized fields of study in order to meet the demand projected for the year 2000. Most of these specialized subjects should be set up in accordance with the principle of sophisticated management--they should be offered by schools that are relatively strong in the areas of science and engineering--in order to upgrade the quality of courses in engineering, technology and modern management techniques. Many of the directors, chief engineers and operational management cadres in China's factories and enterprises have never undergone economic management training. They should do so. Technical cadres in schools should also begin to receive training in economic management.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS OF LITERARY, ARTISTIC CREATIONS DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENXUE BAO in Chinese No 183, 27 Sep 84 p 1

/Interview with Tang Dacheng /0781 6671 2052/ by Zhou Dao /0719 1418/ and Yao Boliang /1202 0130 5328/: "Reform Promotes Creation, Creation Reflects Reform"

/Text/ Beijing--On the eve of National Day, these reporters visited Tang Dacheng, deputy secretary of the leading party group of the Chinese Writers Association and deputy chief editor of WEN YI BAO, and asked his opinion on the current problems of the creation of novelettes and short stories which readers are concerned about.

/Question/ Would you tell me about the present status of the creation of novelettes and short stories?

/Answer/ I do not read them all. However, I feel that the creation of novels in our country is in general making steady progress and that fine works come out one after another, for instance, "The Green Tree" by Zhang Xianliang /1728 6343 0081/, "A Henhouse Like a Household" by Jia Pingao /6328 1627 0425/, "The River in the North" by Zhang Chengzhi /1728 2110 1807/, "A Meandering Brook" by Peng Jianming /1756 6015 2494/, "The Stirring Strains of Yan and Zhao" by Jiang Zilong /5592 1311 7893/, "A Pond of Pure Water" by Zhang Wei /1728 3555/, "The Warehouse of the Old" by Jiao Jian /4255 0256/, "Grandma of Green Old Age" by Zhang Jie /1728 3381/, "King of Chess" by A Cheng /7093 1004/ and so forth. Both the wide range of subjects and the variety of styles of these novels indicate that there have been new developments. These writers have become more mature in their artistic work.

What is particularly gratifying is that the writers have begun to pay close attention to the development of reform and to the changes taking place in our actual lives. Many writers went down to the grassroots-level units one after another and threw themselves into the mighty currents of reform. Chen Rong /6186 1369/ said that once when one has passed through a village, one will never see that village shop again. If we do not go to the rural areas to have a look now, we really cannot image what it will look like after 1 or 2 years. Ye Wenling /5509 2429 3781/ and Zhang Yigong /1728 0001 1712/ went to Linru of Henan Province and caught sight of the fact that village girls were working as long-distance bus drivers. It is really not easy for young girls to take up this kind of job because there are such problems as taking a bath and putting up for the night. However, they have demonstrated that they are bold and

vigorous enough. They have abruptly altered the image of the past that village girls are gentle and soft. This is a change which has resulted from the new life. A new life requires a new character and a new quality. In Shanquan, women managers, women buyers and women entrepreneurs are not new to us.

Reform has caused a profound change in our social life, which is followed by changes in people's moral concepts, ethical concepts, family concepts and time and space concepts as well as in their value concepts. The writers already have a keen sight of these changes. Both "The Stirring Strains of Yan and Zhao" and "The Warehouse of the Old" depict reforms carried out in the rural areas. "The Warehouse of the Old" puts forward some new problems that have emerged as a result of the reform, which is very enlightening. The other is "A Pond of Pure Water." The writer of this novel, because he is imbued with deep feeling, reminds people not to immerse a man's warm and happy affection in ice water, that is, in which people are suspicious and jealous of each other, because it is not advisable to give up everything for the sake of money.

/Question/ Some of the novels which reflect the tide of reform are well written, but some of them depict reform in a oversimplified way or even become stereotyped. What is your opinion of this problem?

/Answer/ True, some novels depict a revolutionist who is open and aboveboard but confronted with a lot of obstacles as winning a complete victory eventually only with the support of the leadership of the higher level. Or there are others that depict a revolutionist as a tragic figure who struggles hard by setting up successive lines of defense. We cannot deny these things in our lives; however, we must go deeper into the complexity of reform. What is opposed to reform is not just the bureaucratic workstyle. Resistance also sometimes comes from force of habit, from a yearning for the outmoded conventions and bad habits or from the imperfection of the reform itself. Sometimes it may also come from some workers. Besides, we must catch sight of the fact that certain people are going to seek their personal interests under the banner of reform. It is thus obvious that the course of reform is difficult, winding and complicated. Our writers must go deeper and deeper. They must conscientiously throb with the pulse of our times and not be satisfied with a smattering of a subject. Otherwise, it will be difficult to depict profoundly a real picture. Thus, mediocre works which tend to generalize and stereotype will appear.

/Question/ As reflected by the readers, there are fewer works at present than in the past that can enlighten the benighted. What is the reason for this?

/Answer/ A great surge of works of this kind occurred in the past few years because, in those years, the writers were deeply affected for a long time with perplexity and pondering, and once the restraints were suddenly removed, everything spurted out. The extent and rate of change in our lives can be described as a change with each passing day and this has not been exaggerated. It is very possible that some writers may in a period of time not be able to grasp things firmly or accurately, and writers do not intend to write anything rashly on what they cannot command. Of course, we cannot be overcritical of

the writers. It needs a process to understand changes in social life and in a man's soul which result from reform and to make an artistic summation of that.

/Question/ At present, some novels do not carry a lot of weight and are relatively very meager in content with regard to real life and ideology. Is this the current outstanding problem in the creation of novels?

/Answer/ Yes, there are a lot of works which touch only tiny plants, leaves, flowers and trees. Of course, we are not opposed to writing these kinds of novels; however, a work can have its weight and touch off the excitement of thousand upon thousands of people only when it can penetrate deep into their hearts. Tiny flowers and plants cannot move many people. It is not advisable just to collect trivial matters and put them into one's works without elaboration. Lu Xun's words "being strict in selecting materials and deep in exploiting them" are still a golden saying even today. We believe that the world of novels must be wide open and the lives which are reflected therein must be diversified. However, we still hope that the writers get in touch with the important contradictions in social life in order to reflect the exciting life and pulse of our times. In an article published in WEN YI BAO, Lu Binji /7482 6333 1015/ said that some novels today are written only on "the corner of our times," but he hoped that more works which reflect "the square of our times" will emerge. I think this is a sincere warning and hope of the writers of the older generation for the middle-aged and young writers.

9560

CSO: 4005/153

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PERFECTION OF LEGAL SYSTEM IN STATE ADMINISTRATION URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 84 p 4

[Article by Zhang Shangzhuo [1728 1424 7763]: "Administrative Law in China Should Be Reformed"]

[Text] Administrative law is an umbrella term for all laws and regulations which the state follows when it carries out its administrative work. Substantively, China's administrative law is exceedingly rich. We have a large number of administrative laws and regulations defining the structure of various administrative organs at all levels, their jurisdictions, principles of operations, management systems, operational procedures and the administrative sanctions (including administrative disciplinary actions and administrative penalties) which would be invoked when the laws and regulations are violated, etc. Administrative law is more dynamic than the constitution, criminal law and civil law and needs to be revised and supplemented constantly. Consequently, not only China but other countries as well have not been able to produce a comprehensive administrative law code. In their daily life, people often do not understand what administrative law means and assume, wrongly, that China still does not have administrative law. The truth is that ever since the People's Republic was founded, numerous administrative laws and regulations have been formulated and promulgated to meet a variety of administrative needs. On the other hand, there is no denying that our administrative legal system is still far from perfect. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out, "For a long time now, we have lacked stringent administrative laws and regulations governing the flow of authority from top to bottom and a personal responsibility system." For example, we do not have any laws regulating the establishment of administrative organizations or state personnel or the authorized size of state machinery. We did enact quite a number of administrative laws and regulations in the 1950's and 1960's. But the passage of time and changes in our tasks have made many of them inapplicable to contemporary conditions. To meet the demands of reform, we must urgently strengthen the construction of administrative law, especially in areas which concern the national economy.

Many of our people do not understand what administrative law is all about because the legal system governing the state administration is weak. As a result, whenever the phrase "in accordance with the law" crops up, most people think this is a matter for the courts. In fact, there are myriad laws and regulations which should be strictly enforced by state administrative organs at all levels. Examples include various kinds of personnel administrative statutes, military service law, miscellaneous regulations governing the dispensing of special care to disabled servicemen or their families, household registration regulations, urban transportation regulations, various statutes and regulations governing the administration of education, natural science innovation award regulations, monopoly law, historic preservation law, food sanitation law and numerous laws and regulations in economic administration affecting industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation, finance and banking. However, for many years, people have failed to regard these laws and regulations as laws per se and consider them substantive policy decisions of the party and the state. When the man on the street violates any of these laws and regulations, he is usually lectured on the rights and wrongs of the matter and then let go. Alternatively, he may be subject to party disciplinary actions rather than administrative disciplinary actions. Sometimes party disciplinary actions even replace administrative penalties. When state administrative personnel themselves are the violators, their infractions are often taken for granted by the masses. Only when the people's rights are seriously infringed upon would they be driven to lodge complaints and "apply for an audience with the higher authorities to appeal to help." In short, because our legal system in state administration is not sound, the people's sense of legality remains very weak.

The imperfection of our administrative law also manifests itself in the fact that an overwhelming majority of our administrative laws and regulations only spell out the substantive acts which administrative personnel can and cannot do. What are lacking are administrative procedures which will ensure that substantive laws are actually carried out.

To intensify the construction of administrative law as a means of speeding up the systematization and codification of state administration, we must try to meet the needs of reform and continue to strengthen law making in the domains of economics and administration. In the process of drawing up the necessary substantive laws and regulations, we must take extra care to spell out the necessary administrative procedures as well. Moreover, we must promptly begin work, which should be ongoing and comprehensive, to collect, systematize and compile the tens of thousands of laws and regulations we have promulgated since 1949. Where a repeal or amendment is justified, do so. Only thus can we put our administrative law on a scientific basis. In addition, we should spare no effort to publicize the importance and necessity of due process in state administration in order to instill in the public a strong sense of legality. If we accomplish these several tasks, our state administration will gradually have a legal system which gets better each day.

12581

CSO: 4005/323

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BUILDING OF THIRD-ECHELON CADRES EMPHASIZED

Ministry of Coal Industry

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 84 p 4

/Article by reporters Huang Fengchu /7806 1144 0443/ and Yang Like  
/2799 4409 4430/ /

/Text/ Xinhua, Beijing, 19 Oct--The Ministry of Coal Industry has achieved successes in building the third echelon of the leading party groups.

According to statistics, as of the end of July of this year the Ministry of Coal Industry has selected a total of 452 persons to the third echelon supervised by the leading party group of the ministry, of whom 387 are under the age of 45, who make up 85.6 percent of the total; and 343 are university or college educated, who make up 75.9 percent those who have titles of technical posts make up 69.5 percent. These people have a higher prestige among the masses.

The leading party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry has, in the process of strengthening the building of the third echelon, developed a series of methods, mainly:

--Grasp the "crux" and unify ideology and action. The "crux" hereby referred to means the unity of the ideology of the present-day leading cadres. The leading party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry emphasized that in selecting cadres, the minister and vice minister of the ministry and the directors as well as deputy directors of the various departments, bureaus and party organizations at all levels must maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee. They will never allow certain leading cadres to deviate from the criterion of the "four modernizations" for selecting cadres so as to practice favoritism or to take personal relationships into consideration, nor will they allow the ranking of cadres on the basis of seniority or the selection of cadres on the basis of the obsolete criteria for appraising a person. Cadres who are selected must be outstanding people of talent who are politically bold and resolute, better educated, professionally more competent and skillful in administration. They must be gradually promoted to leading posts.

--Pay attention to public opinion and adhere to the mass line. They have integrated the three steps of initiating the masses to recommend people of ability and virtue, leaving party organizations to carry out investigation and entrusting party committees to take collective action to examine and approve in order to ensure that the cadres selected are of good ability and enjoy the support of the masses.

--Selection is important, but cultivation and further improvement are more important. People of talent who are selected must be allowed to have a free hand to do their work and to give play to their creative ability in practice. They have adopted the method of carrying out their work in line with individual needs and cultivating people toward a specific direction. The middle-aged and the young cadres who are selected will be replenished with what they are short of.

--Set up a series of systematic administrative regulations for reserve cadres. The Ministry of Coal Industry has already worked out a plan in this respect and has set up files for checking up on cadres of the third echelon in order to check up on and keep abreast of their situations from time to time.

#### Ministry of Railways

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 4

/Article by reporter Zhang Annan /1728 1344 0589/ /

/Text/ The Ministry of Railways has stepped up the building of the third-echelon cadres in light of party rectification. A total of 10,877 reserve cadres at all levels of the entire railway system have been examined and selected. Of these reserve cadres, 11 are at the ministry level (already reported to the party Central Committee) and 1,058 are at the bureau, factory, institution and school levels.

The leading party group of the Ministry of Railways regards stepping up the building of the third echelon as an important task in party rectification. A total of 110 people have been transferred and organized into 7 investigation groups to publicize the principle of the party Central Committee for building the third echelon. In selecting and examining reserve cadres at the bureau, factory, institution and school levels and above, they make full use of the mass line. Up to this moment, the Ministry of Railways has already achieved the goal of putting 1,000 reserve cadres under its command. This group of reserve cadres is basically in conformity with the standards of the "four modernizations" of the cadre ranks. Nearly half of them are under 40 years old while 77.4 percent of them are either university or college educated and 67.2 percent of them have titles of technical posts. In general, they all have 10 to 20 years of experience in practical work. During the "cultural revolution," they did fairly well and implemented resolutely the line, guiding principles and policies that have been adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They have been determined to make progress and have been courageous in initiating reform. In the near future, the majority of these comrades will be promoted to leading posts. The average age of these 11 reserve cadres at the ministry level is 48.3 and they are either university or college educated.

In accordance with the principle of combining selection, cultivation and utilization, the Ministry of Railways has already promoted all of these 11 reserve cadres at the ministry level to leading posts at the bureau level and above in order to temper them in practice. A total of 62 persons of the 1,058 reserve cadres at the bureau, factory, institution and school levels have been promoted to leading posts at the bureau level and a number of others have been sent to posts at the division level to be cultivated. A total of 22 persons have been sent to institutions of higher learning or to party schools to engage in advanced studies. Recently, in building new leading groups through the merger of the railway administrations of Shanghai and Nanchang as well as of Zhengzhou and Xian, the Ministry of Railways has added eight outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who are in the prime of life so that the average age of cadres of the newly-organized Shanghai Railway Administration has dropped to 48.4 and 80 percent of these cadres are university or college graduates. In the Zhengzhou Railway Administration, the average age is 48.1, and 81.8 percent of the cadres are university or college graduates.

In selecting cadres to the third echelon, the Ministry of Railways has paid special attention to the three crucial questions of "political background, age and cultural level." The 170 persons who made serious mistakes during the "cultural revolution" or who are poor in political quality or only mediocre in both ability and integrity have been moved away from the third echelon. The 107 middle-aged and young cadres who are relatively outstanding have been added to the third echelon.

Under the impetus of the leading party group of the Ministry of Railways, all bureaus, factories, institutions and schools of the railway system have successively engaged in the building of the third echelon. Nearly 10,000 reserve cadres at the branch administration, station and section levels have been selected throughout the railway system. The plan of building the third echelon at all levels in the various departments of transportation, capital construction, scientific research, planning and teaching has been realized.

9560

CSO: 4005/156

EAST REGION

ANHUI HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS: ELECTS OFFICIALS

HK291320 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 84 p 1

[Report: "Fourth Anhui Party Congress Holds Full Session to Elect Members and Alternate Members of Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, and Members of Provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions"]

[Text] On the morning of 28 December, the Fourth Anhui Provincial Party Congress held its third full session to elect members and alternate members of the Advisory Commission and of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee.

Executive Chairman Comrade Yuan Zhen presided over the meeting.

The number of formal deputies participating in the election totaled 672, making a quorum.

At the session, the electoral law was read out and the list of chief scrutineer and scrutineers was approved.

The session elected by secret ballot 55 members and 15 alternate members of the 4th Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, 50 members of the Advisory Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, and 41 members of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee.

The other executive chairmen of this session were Lu Rongjing [4151 2837 2529], Liu Lianmin [0491 1670 3046], Zheng Rui [6774 6904], Ying Yiquan [2019 1355 2938], Hu Tan [5170 0982], Zhu Nong [2612 6593], Zheng Jiaqi [6774 1367 3825], Jie Dehe [6794 1795 0735], Xu Leyi [1776 2867 5030], Hu Zhichun [5170 0037 2504], Hu Quan [5170 3123], Feng Jianhua [7458 1696 5478], Sun Shuxing [1327 2885 5281], Chen Guanglin [7115 0342 3829], and Feng Jun [7458 7486]

List of the Members of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee

(The 55 members of the Provincial CPC Committee, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Wang Leping  
[3769 2867 1627]

Wang Yuzhao  
[3769 6735 2507]

Wang Shengjun  
[3769 5116 0193]

Wang Houhong  
[3769 0624 1347]

Wang Zhaoyao  
[3769 2507 5069]

Lu Rongjing  
[4151 2837 2529]

Feng Jun  
[7458 7486]

Zhu Choumei  
[2612 0092 5019]

Liu Gan  
[0491 3227]

Liu Qibao  
[0491 1142 5508]

Sun Jihuai  
[1327 4949 2037]

Yang Duoliang (Hui)  
[2799 1122 5328]

Yang Xinsheng  
[2799 2450 3935]

Wang Qing  
[3076 1987]

Song Ming (f)  
[1345 2494]

Zhang Linyuan  
[1728 2651 0337]

Zhang Guohui  
[1728 0948 6540]

Lu Zixiu  
[7120 1311 0208]

Chen Yunting  
[7115 0061 0080]

Chen Fudong  
[7115 1788 2639]

Shao Ming  
[6730 2494]

Niu Xiaomei (f)  
[3662 1420 2734]

Shi Junjie  
[0670 6874 2638]

Feng Jianhua  
[7458 1696 5478]

Zhu Jingben  
[2612 2529 2609]

Liu Guangcai  
[0491 0342 2088]

Sun Shuxing  
[1327 2885 5281]

Yang Yongliang  
[2799 3057 5328]

Yang Zhuande  
[2799 0278 1795]

Li Xiaoying  
[2621 1420 5391]

Wang Yang  
[3076 3152]

Zhang Dawei  
[1728 1129 3634]

Zhang Binglun  
[1728 4426 4858]

Zhang Xiaolan (f)  
[1728 1420 5695]

Chen Jian  
[7115 0256]

Chen Guanglin  
[7115 0342 3829]

Chen Ruiding  
[7115 3843 7844]

Shao Tinggen  
[6730 2185 2740]

Zhao Yueli  
[0719 2574 4409]

Zhou Zuchang  
[0719 4371 2490]

Meng Fulin  
[1322 1381 2651]

Hu Zhichun  
[5170 0037 2504]

Hu Yunlong  
[5170 0061 7893]

Hao Chaode  
[6787 2600 1795]

Zhao Huaishou  
[6392 2037 1108]

Zhao Baoxing  
[6392 0202 2502]

Zhong Yongsan  
[6988 3144 0005]

Hong Qingyuan  
[3163 3237 3293]

Yao Jinghuang (f)  
[1202 7234 4635]

Xu Qing  
[1776 0615]

Xu Leyi  
[1776 2867 5030]

Yin Shuxun  
[3009 2885 8113]

Huang Huang  
[7806 3874]

Ji Banghan  
[2058 6721 3352] and

Fu Xishou  
[0265 6932 1108]

List of the Alternate Members of the Fourth Anhui Provincial CPC Committee

(The 15 alternate members of the Provincial CPC Committee, listed in order of the number of votes.)

Long Nian  
[7893 1819]

Yang Lianzhu  
[2799 6647 3796]

He Zongxin  
[0149 1350 2450]

Song Jinxia (f)  
[1345 6930 7209]

Wu Xiaoping (f)  
[0124 1420 1627]

Jin Mingsheng  
[6855 2494 3932]

Xu Guangchun  
[1776 0342 2504]

Ji Kunsen  
[1323 2492 2773]

Shi Mingyong  
[2457 2494 6978]

Gong Cunling (f)  
[7895 1317 7381]

Chang Benying  
[1603 2609 5391]

Qiu Meiqing (f)  
[5941 2734 0615]

Xia Guofu  
[0007 0948 4395]

Wei Jiangong  
[7614 1696 0501] and

Lu Tingzhi  
[7120 1656 2784]

List of the Members of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee

(The 41 members of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Fang Xinjie  
[2455 2946 2738]

Deng Ziwen  
[6772 1311 2429]

Kuang Bingwen  
[0562 3521 2429]

Xing Youying (f)  
[6717 2589 3841]

Lu Huangzhang  
[0712 3562 4545]

Liu Sheng  
[0491 3932]

Liu Zhao  
[0491 6858]

Liu Jialai  
[0491 1367 0171]

Sun Renge  
[1327 0086 2706]

Yang Zhenyi  
[2799 2182 3015]

Yang Daode  
[2799 6670 1795]

Li Maili (f)  
[2621 6701 0500]

Li Zhouzhang  
[2621 1343 3864]

Li Maomi  
[2621 5399 1378]

Li Chufa  
[2621 2504 3127]

Wu Yinsheng  
[0702 1377 3932]

Wang Quan (f)  
[3076 2938]

Zhang Fusheng  
[1728 0126 3932]

Zhang Sijing  
[1728 1835 7231]

Zhang Aiqun  
[1728 1947 5028]

Chen Zhongxiang  
[7115 011 4382]

Chen Enzhao  
[7115 1869 6856]

Yue Renshan  
[1471 0086 1472]

Zhou Huilin  
[0719 1920 2651]

Zheng Ye  
[6774 0084]

Meng Fanxiao  
[1322 4907 1321]

Bo Shouqian  
[2672 1343 6197]

Hu Qun  
[5170 5028]

Zhao Baoxing  
[6392 0202 2502]

Xu Zhenbin  
[1776 2182 6333]

Huang Shouxiang  
[7806 1108 4382]

Cao Yuyuan  
[2580 3768 0955]

Gong Zaixian  
[7895 0961 6343]

Tu Fang (f)  
[1458 2455]

Han Yunping (f)  
[7281 0061 5493]

Han Xixing (f)  
[7281 3556 0992]

Jiang Kelun  
[5592 0344 0243]

Peng Lingui  
[1756 2651 2710]

Cheng Zongming  
[4453 1350 2494]

Fu Chengfeng  
[0265 2110 0023] and

Zeng Rui  
[2582 6904]

List of the Members of the Advisory Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee

(The 50 members of the Advisory Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames.)

Ding Mingzhi  
[0002 2494 1807]

Yu Hanwen  
[0060 3352 2429]

Ma Jian (Hui)  
[7456 0256]

Wang Fenggui  
[3769 0023 2710]

Wang Yaping  
[3769 0068 1627]

Wei Bin  
[7279 3453]

Bai Luke  
[4101 7627 0344]

Feng Lin  
[7458 2651]

Lan Ganting  
[5695 1626 0080]

Cheng Haibo  
[2052 3189 3134]

Liu Chun  
[0491 4783]

Liu Zhaocheng  
[0491 2507 6134]

Qi Shiqin  
[7871 0013 2953]

Jiang Sheng  
[3068 5116]

Yang Feng  
[2799 2800]

Yang Jie  
[2799 2638]

Yang Lian  
[2799 5114]

Su Ming (f)  
[5685 2494]

Li Fu [2621 3940]	Li Wenying [2621 2429 5391]
Wu Yanwu [0702 3508 2976]	Zhang Jian [1728 1696]
Zhang Xi [1728 6932]	Zhang Youmin [1728 0642 3046]
Zhang Jiamin [1728 1692 3046]	Zhang Guiru [1728 2710 1172]
Zhang Yikai [1728 5056 0418]	Chen Ren [7115 7282]
Chen Xi [7115 1585]	Chen Qingquan [7115 1987 3123]
Chen Zhenya [7115 2182 0068]	Ou Yuanfang [2962 6678 2455]
Jin Wenxuan (Hui) [6855 2429 6513]	Zhou Jun [0719 7486]
Meng Yiqi [1322 0076 1142]	Hu Quan [1570 3123]
Zhao Da [6392 6671]	Hou Yong [0186 3057]
Qin Guangyu [4440 0342 1342]	Yuan Zhen [5913 2182]
Nie Hao [5119 4110]	Xu Shiqi [1776 1102 1142]
Gao Junchao [7559 0193 6389]	Chang Yong [1603 0516]
Cui Jianxiao [1508 0494 2556]	Kang Wenxiu [1660 2429 4423]
Kang Zhaoyu [1660 0340 6735]	Cheng Guanghua [4453 0342 5478]
Li Tao (f) [7812 3447] and	Wei Anmin [7614 1344 3046]

CSO: 4005/421

EAST REGION

SHANDONG: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HOLDS PLENUM

SK250457 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] The 11th standing committee session of the provincial people's congress held a plenary meeting on the morning of 24 January.

The meeting listened to the report on the visit to Japan by Gao Fengwu, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the explanation of formulating the draft provisional regulations on protecting the legal rights of rural specialized households by (Yu Jingqing), director of the provincial agricultural department, and the explanation of formulating the draft provisional regulations on managing foodstuff retailers and food sanitation at urban and rural trade fairs by (Zhang Hongsheng), deputy director of the provincial public health department.

While explaining the formulation of the draft provisional regulations on protecting the legal rights of rural specialized households, (Yu Jingqing) pointed out: Due to the failure to comprehensively eliminate the leftist influence and the trammels of old traditional ideas, habits and influence in the society, some people consider that only cultivating lands and doing manual work is labor and engaging in transportation and doing business is crooked means for engaging in speculation and profiteering to seek illegal gains. Some cannot bear the sight of legal management practices by specialized households, such as inviting assistants, training new hands, running a business in partnership, and sharing out profits in accordance with shares. Therefore, they arbitrarily interfere with specialized households. Some people are jealous of specialized households, arbitrarily apportioning expenses and imposing fines on them, and misappropriating their loans and production means. A few law-breaking elements illegally violated the interests of the specialized households and hinder the further development of commodity production. In order to eliminate specialized households' fears of disturbance in the rear and to make them boldly develop the commodity production to make the rural economy flourish, we should take legal means to protect the legal rights of rural specialized households. Therefore, the provincial people's government instructed the provincial agricultural department to formulate the Shandong provincial provisional regulations on protecting the legal rights of rural specialized households.

While talking about the formulation of the provisional regulations on managing foodstuff retailers and food sanitation at urban and rural trade fairs, (Zhang Hongsheng) pointed out: The state and our province had formulated some regulations on the management of foodstuff retailers and food sanitation at urban and rural trade fairs. However, these regulations did not suit the new situation in the food sanitation of trade fairs in the recent few years. Along with the improvement of the people's living conditions, the people have set higher demands in food sanitation. Some people criticized the unsanitary food and made suggestions on improving the situation. Therefore, at present, it is of urgent need to formulate new perfect regulations on food sanitation.

Xu Leijiang, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the plenary meeting.

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

SHANDONG: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK280324 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] The 11th standing committee meeting of the provincial people's congress ended on the afternoon of 26 January. The meeting decided to convene the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress in late April. The decision adopted by the standing committee meeting regarding the opening of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress suggested the major items on the agenda of the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress. These items are as follows: Listen to and examine the work report of the provincial people's government; examine and discuss the 1985 provincial plans on the national economy and social development; listen to and examine the report on the 1984 provincial financial accounts and the 1985 budget; listen to and examine the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee; listen to and examine the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate; hold a by-election for leading members of the provincial people's congress standing committee; and discuss some other matters which should be examined by the upcoming congress session.

The standing committee meeting also adopted a decision on the provincial temporary provisions concerning protecting the legal rights and interests of rural specialized households; the decision on approving the provincial temporary provisions concerning control over foodstuff vendors and sanitation with regard to foodstuffs sold in urban and rural markets; and some personnel changes. The meeting also held a by-election for provincial people's deputies to the Sixth NPC, to fill vacant positions.

On the morning of 26 January, Zhang Zhusheng, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, relayed the guidelines of the Ninth Standing Committee meeting of the NPC.

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

SHANDONG: SU YIRAN ATTENDS SYMPOSIUM ON DEVELOPING MUSIC, DANCE

SK310557 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Excerpts] A symposium on developing Shandong's music and dance sponsored by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government opened at Jinan's Nanjiao Guesthouse on the morning of 20 January. The major purpose of the symposium is to discuss ways to develop Shandong's music and dance in the new period and the necessary measures for the development, ways to make musical and dance creations flourish, ways to improve the artistic level of dances, and the founding of song and dance troupes.

Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the opening ceremony. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, he extended warm welcome and gratitude to the musical and dancing artists from the central institutes and other provinces and municipalities who came from afar to attend the symposium, and earnestly urged them to express their views freely and give criticism and guidance to Shandong's development of musical and dancing undertakings. He also introduced the progress of the province's literary and art reform and measures for the next step of reform.

On the same afternoon, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, advisory commission, discipline inspection commission, people's congress standing committee, government, and CPPCC committee, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Zheng Weimin, Wang Jinshan, Li Farong, Qin Hezhen, Ma Changgui, and Li Zichao, met with the experts at Nanjiao Guesthouse, and extended welcome and gratitude to them for their participation in the symposium.

CSO: 4005/430

## EAST REGION

### VOCATIONAL HIGHER EDUCATION IN JIANGSU DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 6 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by reporters Li Bingao [2621 2423 7559] and Cheng Guangxi [4453 0342 3556]: "Jiangsu Province Actively Develops Vocational Higher Education"]

[Text] This paper has learned that Jiangsu Province is actively developing vocational higher education. In 1984, vocational schools recruited more than 16,000 students--47.14 percent of the total number of undergraduates recruited and an increase of 12 percent over the 1983 level. The following measures have been instituted:

- Adding specialized subjects to undergraduate curricula. Sixteen institutions of higher learning including Nanjing University, Nanjing Polytechnic College and the East China Academy of Hydraulics have begun to offer 30 2- or 3-year courses in specialized fields of study such as technology in experimental physics, library science, electronics, engineering surveying, communications technology, food products, geological engineering, economic management and pre-school education.
- Increasing the number of courses in specialized subjects that are underdeveloped while developing vocational higher education. Presently there are 21 vocational schools in the province--12 more than the 1978 level. These schools offer courses in specialized subjects that are underdeveloped: public security, business, agriculture, finance, water conservancy, navigational matters, chemical dynamics, the training of teachers and spinning and weaving.
- Actively developing vocational colleges. Since 1980, 15 vocational colleges have been formed in Jiangsu and the majority of them are polytechnical schools. More than 23,000 students have graduated from these schools between 1983 and 1984. More than 4,000 students have been recruited by Jiangsu's vocational colleges this year, and the total enrollment has reached over 7,800.
- Having those academic institutions that have the resources to do so offer training programs for college instructors. More than 2,000 people have been recruited by these programs, and the total enrollment has reached 3,700.

12680  
CSO: 4005/245

EAST REGION

ZHAO ZENGYI AT JIANGXI COMMENDATION MEETING

OW281405 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Now we will broadcast a recorded on-the-spot report by our station reporters (He Jianli) and (Wu Bi) in a meeting held by the "Propaganda Department of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial Department of Education to commend 30 civilized middle and primary schools, 200 civilized school classes, and 600 outstanding teachers in charge of classes of Jiangxi Province on 27 January morning.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Listeners, the meeting to commend Jiangxi Province's civilized middle and primary schools and school classes and outstanding teachers in charge of classes and the ceremony for awarding prizes to them will soon begin.

[Unidentified master of ceremonies] The meeting on commending Jiangxi Province's civilized middle and primary schools and school classes and outstanding teachers in charge of classes and the ceremony for awarding prizes to them are now open. [applause]

[Reporter] Bai Yongchun, a member of the standing committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, is presiding over the awards meeting. Zhao Zengyi, secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Jiangxi, is addressing the meeting. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, he extends his warm congratulations to the representatives present at the meeting and to the commended civilized schools and school classes and outstanding teachers in charge of classes.

With cheerful music playing, the provincial party and government leading comrades Zhao Zengyi, Bai Yongchun, Wan Shaofen, Liu Bin, and Lu Liang, as well as the leading comrades of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and the provincial department of education awarded certificates for merit, trophies and cash prizes to the representatives of the commended units and the outstanding teachers in charges of classes. [End recording]

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

HU HONG AT FUJIAN WORKERS PRIZE-AWARDING MEETING

OW280842 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] On 26 January morning, the Fujian provincial committee for guiding workers' book reading activities held the 1984 commendation and awards presentation meeting of advanced collectives and individuals in workers' book reading activities in Fuzhou.

Leading comrades awarded silk banners and prizes to 82 representatives of the advanced collectives and individuals in workers' book reading activities from all over the province. The leading comrades included Hu Hong, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee; and Song Kanfu, head of the liaison officials group in Fujian of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

At the meeting, (He Shaochuan), director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, pointed out: Under the new situation, book reading activities must put special emphasis on studying knowledge in two aspects. One is to study the economic policies of the party and economic theories. At present, it is necessary to concentrate on studying well and understanding the Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Reform of the Economic Structure. The other is to strive to learn general knowledge and modern science and technology. The book reading activities must focus at the major topic of economic reform. It is necessary to study the reform, contribute to it, and steadily push book reading activities forward in compliance with the historical trend of reform.

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

OW300548 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The 11th session of the standing committee of the 6th provincial people's congress opened this morning in Hangzhou. This morning's meeting was presided over by Chairman Li Fengping.

The main agenda of this session consists of the following: Hearing the guidelines of the Ninth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee; examining and discussing the draft family planning statute of Zhejiang Province; hearing, examining, and discussing reports on the economic work, the popularization of obligatory primary education and sports activities, the implementation of the water pollution control law, and the propaganda and educational work on the legal system in the province; as well as other tasks.

At this morning's meeting, the members of the standing committee heard a speech by Vice Chairman Wu Zhichuan relaying the guidelines of the Ninth Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee. Panel discussions began in the afternoon.

Among those present at this morning's meeting were Chen Anyu, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Li Yuhua, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiye, and Xing Zitao, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. Responsible persons from the higher people's court, the people's procuratorate, and other departments concerned of the province and responsible persons from the standing committees of various city people's congresses attended the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

ANHUI COMFORT GROUP VISITS GUANGXI BORDER AREAS

OW031341 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] A comfort group from Anhui Province arrived in Nanning on 30 January to extend regards to the soldiers and people on the frontline areas of Guangxi. The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Government held a meeting on 31 January to warmly welcome the comfort group.

Entrusted by the Anhui Provincial People's Government, the group came to the frontline areas of Guangxi to extend regards to the soldiers and people there on behalf of the people of Anhui. Party, government, and military leaders of the autonomous region attended the welcome meeting. Huang Yu, deputy secretary of the autonomous regional CPC committee; Wang Zhuguang, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government; Bi Kezhou, political commissar of the Guangxi Military District, addressed the meeting respectively. They extended heart-felt thanks to the Anhui people for their concern for the soldiers and people on the border areas. On behalf of the soldiers and people of Guangxi, they expressed their determination to defend the motherland's frontier and socialist modernization.

In reply, (Jiang Deqing), head of the Anhui comfort group, said: A new political and economic situation has been created in Anhui Province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. This could not be done without the soldiers and people of Guangxi who are guarding the frontier day and night to defend the motherland's socialist modernization. The people of Anhui thank the soldiers and people on the frontline very much for their contributions to defending the motherland.

When the Anhui comfort team left Hefei by train on 27 January, it was seen off by (Zhang Dawei), vice governor of Anhui; (Guo Shengkun), deputy commander of Anhui Military District; and other comrades.

CSO: 4005/430

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

JIANGXI GOVERNORS DISCUSS COOPERATION--In the middle of this month, Jiangsu Provincial Governor Gu Xiulian led a study and inspection group to visit Jiangxi. She exchanged opinions with Jiangxi Provincial Governor Zhao Zengyi on further developing economic and technical cooperation between the two provinces. A summary of the minutes of their talks in this regard was issued and signed by both of them. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Jan 85 OW]

JIANGSU CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE--According to a XINHUA RIBAO report, the eighth meeting of the fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee Standing Committee was held in Nanjing from 24 through 29 January. Attending the meeting were Provincial CPPCC Committee Chairman Qian Zhonghan and Vice Chairmen Wei Yongyi, Wang Zhaoquan, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming, Ouyang Huilin, Chen Minzhi, Chen Suiheng, and Cheng Bingwen. The meeting heard a report by Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, on the seventh Jiangsu Provincial CPC Congress and the province's aparty rectification work as well as a report by Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, on the current situation in rural areas and the fundamental guidelines of documents on this year's rural work. Members of the standing committee expressed their support for and approval of the provincial party committee's work plans and the various specific measures for implementing central documents. Many members offered constructive opinions and suggestions on how to consolidate and enhance the achievements in party rectification work so as to meet the needs of urban and rural economic structural reforms. The meeting also heard and deliberated a report by Chairman Qian Zhonghan on the work since the Second Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee and plans for future work. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jan 85 OW]

ANHUI'S WANG YUZHAO WRITES INSCRIPTION--The cultural palace in Shuanghe township, Luan County, Anhui, built with a donation of 110,000 yuan from (Wang Jisong), a local Chinese herb medicine practitioner, has been completed. On the morning of 28 January, a solemn ceremony was held in the township to mark the completion of this palace. "Party and government leaders at the provincial, prefectural and county levels have come a long way to attend this ceremony. Yuan Zhen, chairman of the provincial advisory commission; and (Wu Quan), secretary of the Luan Prefectural CPC Committee, cheerfully cut the ribbon for the newly built palace. In celebrating the completion of the Shuanghe

Cultural Palace, Lin Mohan, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, presented a horizontal inscribed board to the cultural palace. Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of Anhui; and Yuan Zhen, chairman of the provincial advisory commission, wrote inscriptions for the cultural palace. Wang Yuzhao's inscription reads: Invigorate the Chinese Nation, Propagate the Chinese Culture. Yuan Zhen's inscription reads: Contribute Money to Develop Education, Help People Become Well-To-Do and Invigorate the Nation." [Summary][Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 85 OW]

SHANGHAI RETIRED WORKERS MEETING--A meeting of the representatives of retired staff members and workers in Shanghai was held at the Shanghai Stadium on the morning of 25 January. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal CPC committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: In order to fulfill the strategic goals in promoting economic development in Shanghai, all retired staff members and workers must continue to give full play to their role. All the veteran cadres who have retired must continue to offer their contributions. At the same time, he called for efforts to carry out the work of respecting the aged in a down-to-earth manner. At the meeting 179 individuals and 30 units were commended for the outstanding contributions made by veteran comrades of advanced age. First Secretary Chen Guodong and Secretary Yang Di of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and some 2,700 representatives of retired staff members and workers in Shanghai attended the meeting. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jan 85 OW]

ANHUI: HEFEI CITY MEETING--On 25 January, the Hefei City party committee and city government held a mobilization meeting on reform of workers' recruitment and development of vocational and technical education. Responsible persons of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial and Hefei City departments concerned, attended and addressed the meeting. They included Zheng Rui, Wei Xinyi, Zhang Dawei, (Shi Weiguo) and (Jiang Xiaohong). Governor Wang Yuzhao wrote to the meeting to express his greetings and support. In the last few years, Hefei City has made certain developments in vocational education. However, the development is slow, far from meeting the demands of economic growth, and the education has been divorced from the needs of the society. In order to improve the situation, the Hefei City party committee and city government have decided to reform the present system of workers' recruitment and improve secondary vocational education. The objective is to train workers before they are hired, train workers according to specific needs, and hire those who successfully complete training. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 85 OW]

SHANGHAI DELEGATION VISITS JIANGXI--A 22-member delegation from Shanghai Municipality, led by Mayor Wang Daohan, came from Anhui to Jingdezhen City today for a tour of our province. On this tour, it will make observations and visits. Liang Kaixuan, vice governor of Jiangxi Province; (Tian Qisong), directors of the provincial people's government's office in Shanghai; and (Zheng Tiezhen), deputy director of the General Office of the provincial government; made a special trip to Shimenjie on the Jiangxi-Anhui border to meet the

delegation from Shanghai Municipality. The delegation will arrive in Nanchang on 30 January after making visits and observations in Jingdezhen, Jiujiang, and other places. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jan 85 OW]

ANHUI BROTHERS THANK DENG, LEADERS--(Fang Zhenhong) and his four brothers, who are peasants in Wangjiang County, have become well-to-do by working hard, as the income of each of the five families exceeds 10,000 yuan. The attribute their success to Documents No 1 issued by the party Central Committee over the last few years. In order to express their gratitude and tell about their 1985 plan, they recently wrote a letter to the central leading comrades, including Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and Wan Li. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jan 85 OW]

FUJIAN TAIWAN COMPATRIOT CONGRESS--Fuzhou, 18 Jan (XINHUA)--The Second Fujian Provincial Congress of Taiwan Compatriots that closed in Fuzhou City on 18 January elected Zhu Tianshun, director of Taiwan Institute of Xiamen University, as the president of the Second Fujian Provincial Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. The congress also elected Lin Benshi, Hong Yao, Wu Yuanjin, Chen Ling (female), Huang Wenfu, and Xu Chunji as the vice presidents of the organizations, and 23 permanent members of the federation's council. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1641 GMT 18 Jan 85 OW]

JIANGSU: MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR COMRADE--A memorial service for Comrade (Hu Biliang), an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, veteran Red Army cadre, and former adviser to the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, was held in the afternoon of 2 February in the auditorium of the (Shizigang) funeral parlor in Nanjing. Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor of the province, presided over the memorial service. Chen Huanyou, member of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province, delivered a memorial address. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 85 OW]

ZHEJIANG: PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The 11th session of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress held a plenary meeting this afternoon. The meeting heard a report by Liu Dan, vice chairman of the same standing committee, on concepts about universal free primary education and gradual exemption of tuition fees. Entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Yang Baozhen), chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports committee, made a report on the situation of physical culture work in our province and (Qian Xinquan), deputy director of the provincial justice bureau, made a report on past efforts to publicize the legal system in our province and future tasks. Beginning on 3 February, the meeting will discuss these reports. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Feb 85 OW]

ANHUI DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION--Following is the namelist of the members, secretary, and deputy secretaries of the Standing Committee of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee: Members of the Standing Committee: Zhao Baoxing, Yang Zhenyi, Gong Zaixian, Han Xixing (female), Fang Xinjie, Liu Jialai, Zheng Ye, Huang Shouxiang, and Jiang Kelun. Secretary: Zhao Baoxing. Deputy secretaries: Yang Zhenyi, Gong Zaixian, and Han Xixing (female). [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 84 OW]

ANHU CPC ADVISORY COMMISSION--Following is the namelist of the members, chairman, and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee: Members of the Standing Committee: Yuan Zhen, Lan Ganting, Cheng Guanghua, Hou Yong, Cui Jianxiao, Xu Shiqi, Meng Yiqi, Bai Luke, Yu Hanwen, Cheng Qingquan, Zhang Guiru, Ou Yuanfang, and Qin Guangyu. Chairman: Yuan Zhen. Vice Chairmen: Lan Ganting, Cheng Guanghua, Hou Yong, and Cui Jianxiao. [Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 84 OW]

SHANDONG: MEETING ON LITERARY WORKS--A forum on literary creation and a second meeting to reward excellent literary works sponsored by the Jilin Military Region were held in Jinan on 28-29 January. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Committee, the Jilin Military Region has made gratifying achievements in literary creativity. According to incomplete statistics, the region created 370 literary works over the past 3 years. Leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, including commander Rao Shoukun and political commissar Chen Renhong, attended the meeting, presented awards to 31 writers who created excellent literary works, and issued a certificate of second-class merit to Comrade (Li Cunbao). Zhang Zhi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, delivered a speech. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 85 OW]

ZHEJIANG STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING--The 11th session of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress continued its plenary meeting this afternoon. Liu Dan, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided at the meeting. In the afternoon meeting, entrusted by the provincial people's government, Liang Ruzhi, chairman of the provincial family planning commission, explained to the standing committee members present the Draft Regulation of Zhejiang Province on Family Planning; Li Yuhua, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, made a report on the examination of the Draft Regulations of Zhejiang Province on Family Planning; Xu Wanzhen, vice chairman of the legislative affairs commission of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, explained the Draft Decision on the Localities in our province where the limit on the period for handling serious and complicated criminal cases may be appropriately extended; and, entrusted by the provincial people's government, (Li Chunfeng), director of the provincial bureau of environmental protection, made a report on opinions on the implementation of the Law on the Prevention of Water Pollution. Starting tomorrow, the session will deliberate on the above agenda items. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Jan 85 OW]

ANCIENT CASTLE RUINS FOUND--Cultural and archaeological agencies in Shandong Province have recently found the ruins of a 4,000-year castle at the Xianwang village near the Sunjia market town 10 km south of the Shouguang county town in the lower reaches of the Huanghe River. Up to now archaeological workers have excavated the southeastern and northeastern corners of the city walls and unearthed a large quantity of potsherds and skeletons belonging to humans, dogs and cats. These relics, which date back to the latter period of the Longshan Culture, provide material evidence for researchers on the origins of the Chinese civilization, the origins of the state and the formation of ancient cities and are of significant historical value. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 85 p 3] 12581

SHANGHAI LEXICOGRAPHICAL WORK--Shanghai's Commercial Press will soon publish a major English-Chinese dictionary with the largest number of entries ever published in China. The new dictionary will contain over 120,000 entries, and will be on sale around National Day. [Summary] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 84 OW]

SHANDONG HIGHER EDUCATIONAL WORK--In 1984, Shandong Province made great development in higher education work. The institutions of higher learning across the province enrolled 25,542 students in 1984, an increase of 28.8 percent over 1983. The number of graduate students at institutions of higher learning was 1,034, an increase of 100 percent over 1983. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/421

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN SPEEDS UP BUILDING OF THIRD ECHELON

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 84 p 1

/Article by Liu Kuihua /0491 5525 5478/ and Xu Hongbo /1776 3163 3134/: "Henan Party Committee Succeeds in Building Third Echelon"/

/Text/ The Henan provincial CPC committee has achieved remarkable successes in speeding up the building of the third echelon by adopting five measures during organizational reform and party rectification.

From July 1983 until August of this year, the organizational department of the Henan provincial CPC committee has already searched for and selected 2,919 reserve cadres who are good in political thinking and in the prime of life and are imbued with specific professional knowledge. These reserve cadres will be cultivated and added to the third echelon to be utilized by the province and the various prefectures, municipalities and counties. Among them, 30 are regarded as reserve cadres at the provincial level, 797 at the prefectural and department levels and 2,100 at the county level. At the Fourth Henan Provincial Party General Membership meeting held in August this year, six reserve cadres at the provincial level were selected as members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee. Over the past year, a total of 1,050 reserve cadres have been selected from the third echelon to replenish the leading groups of the party and the government at the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county levels. A new perspective has thus been opened up for realizing the cooperation between the new and the old cadres and the eventual replacement of the new for the old.

The most important measures adopted by the Henan provincial CPC committee for speeding up the building of the third echelon are:

--Standing committee members and leading cadres of the provincial CPC committee have taken the lead in paying attention to the building of the third echelon. Liu Jie /0491 2638/, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and others talked in person with people who had been recommended. Members of the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee responsible for organizational work led investigation groups of the provincial CPC committee to go to the various prefectures, municipalities, departments and bureaus directly under the provincial CPC committee, to large factories and to mines as well as to institutions of higher learning to make on-the-spot investigations of the 96 middle-aged and young cadres holding posts corresponding to the prefectural, municipal or department and bureau levels.

--Find out the situation about human resources. The provincial CPC committee has paid considerable attention to making a general investigation of people of talent. It has examined one by one throughout the province the 1,743 leading cadres at the county level and above who are under 50 years of age and are either university or college educated, the 11,684 cadres working in organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee who are under 50 years of age and are either university or college educated, the 53 cadres who were transferred by organizations directly under the provincial CPC committee in 1982 to work in counties and communes to temper themselves and the 349 graduates of universities and colleges under directed training who are being tempered at the basic level.

--Insist on selecting the best from among the good ones in order to guarantee the quality of the third-echelon cadres. In carrying out party rectification, the provincial CPC committee has combined the work of selecting and investigating the third-echelon cadres with checking up on the "three types of people." In searching for reserve cadres, the question of whether one is revolutionary or not is considered first as a prerequisite and one's behavior during the "cultural revolution" and after the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the focal point in conducting investigation and evaluation in order to prevent the infiltration of the "three types of people" into the ranks of the third echelon. In addition, the provincial CPC committee has paid special attention to conducting a rigorous assessment of the morality, ability, diligence and achievements of reserve cadres.

--Fully mobilize the masses to recommend people of ability and integrity. Reserve cadres of the third echelon who are selected in various places for use in the province and in the various prefectures, municipalities and counties are recommended by the masses, investigated by party organizations and examined and approved by the party committees case by case. With regard to controversial cadres, investigations have been made again and again and comments from various aspects have been well considered.

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CSO: 4005/156

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

RELATION BETWEEN RECTIFICATION, REFORM--Judged by present conditions, attention must be paid to preventing two different kinds of one-sidedness. One is to mix rectification and reform and to replace rectification with reform. The other is to draw a hard and fast line between rectification and reform and to deviate from reform in order to carry out rectification. Both rectification and reform are for the purpose of making a change. However, the specific contents of one are different from the other. In carrying out rectification, we must do our work well in four areas: first, we must rectify the guiding ideology in professional work. Second, we must conscientiously eliminate factionalism. Third, we must investigate and deal with the problems of the bureaucratic workstyle and cases of seeking personal interests by exploiting their power of office which have caused heavy economic and political losses to the state. Fourth, we must earnestly resolve the important problems which exist in the leading party groups, and the urban reform which is being carried out is but a reform of the economic system. The main goal of this reform is to simplify administration and delegate powers to the lower levels in order to resolve such problems as making no distinction between government and enterprises as well as eating out of the "big common pot." The time for carrying out rectification is only 3 months and it is unrealistic to accomplish the task of reform in such a short period of time. It is not advisable to draw an equal sign between rectification and reform. From the point of view of practical relations, one of the purposes of rectification is to remove the ideological obstacles to carrying out reform. It is also not correct to depart from reform in order to carry out rectification. Rectification and reform not only relate to each other but are also different from each other. It has thus been decided that we must combine these two. On the one hand, rectification must be carried out according to the needs of reform and, on the other hand, reform must be promoted through the various kinds of rectification work. /Text/ /Beijing  
WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 156, 28 Sep 84 p 1/ 9560

CSO: 4005/153

NORTH REGION

PARTY SECRETARY SUSPENDED FOR ATTACKING INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Shih Delian [4258 1795 6647]: "Party Secretary, with a Contempt for Intellectuals, Has been Suspended"]

[Text] Zhao Baoshun [6392 1405 7311], secretary of the general party branch at the May 1 Chemical Works in Tianjin, was recently suspended, pending further investigation, by a party committee of the higher level for despising knowledge, suppressing and cracking down on intellectuals and refusing to admit his errors.

Zhao Baoshun became plant manager as well as party secretary in 1978. After assuming office, he blindly launched three products without undertaking any market surveys or feasibility studies. The result was serious overstocking. Stubbornly clinging to his own ideas, Zhao Baoshun brushed aside suggestions by technical personnel that the production of these products be halted and proceeded to expand expansion without obtaining permission from above. Stocks kept piling up to the tune of 190,000 yuan. To cover up the consequences of his blind leadership, he transferred the profits of popular products to the unsalable ones to create a false impression. When the head of the finance section raised objections, he said, "What the hell do you know? Don't you ever mention losses in future."

Zhao Baoshun also cracked down on and discriminated against technical personnel who held different opinions. The head of the supply and marketing section, Zhang Shihlun [1728 1102 0243], a technician, worked long and hard to master his technical studies and bought laboratory equipment out of his own pocket. He spent his spare time researching and making 23 new products, thereby enriching the coffers of the plant by more than 1 million yuan. Zhao Baoshun bore a grudge against Zhang Shihlun because the latter had criticized his shortcomings in the past. Then he went around accusing Zhang Shihlun of trying to "set the world on fire," "harboring personal ambitions" and "arrogance." In July 1984, a general membership meeting of the party branch discussed Zhang Shihlun's application for full party membership upon completing his probationary period. Although his case was unanimously approved by all the members, Zhao Baoshun demurred on the ground that Zhang Shihlun was "obsessed with

the idea of establishing his reputation as an authority." Disregarding the rights of the mass of party members, Zhao Baoshun neither called a meeting of the party general branch committee nor reported to the party committee at a higher level. The case still drags on even today.

A Tianjin newspaper criticized Zhao Baoshun's misguided ways. Instead of learning from his errors, he unscrupulously trumped up all kinds of charges against Zhang Shihlun. At his instigation, a public security cadre at the plant found a worker who had been dismissed earlier by the plant. This worker was told to "expose" the financial problems of Zhang Shihlun and Xu Zhirong [1776 1807 2837] (deputy manager of the plant and a college graduate). In return, he was promised that he would get his job back and be paid retrospective wages for the past year and a half. As soon as he got hold of the materials prepared on the basis of conjecture, Zhao Baoshun set up a four-man special group to look into the case and let the public security cadre and the dismissed worker lodge a complaint with the procuratorate against Zhang Shihlun and Xu Zhirong. After investigation, it was found that all these "exposes" were fabricated.

Zhao Baoshun's contempt for intellectuals was not reserved for Zhang Shihlun alone. In fact, he gave all intellectuals a "hard time." Last year the factory wanted to promote a deputy manager. Claiming that all college graduates were "careerists" and "unreliable," he insisted on promoting a cadre who had only a junior middle education. When the higher authorities concerned rejected his nomination, he left the position vacant rather than promote a qualified technician.

The party committee of the Tianjin municipal chemical industry bureau criticized and tried to help Zhao Baoshun. However, he refused to admit his wrongdoing.

12581

CSO: 4005/323

NORTH REGION

DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH PROVINCIAL LEADERSHIP ENCOURAGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Yang Fushan [2749 4395 1472], Hu Guiheng [5170 6311 1347]:  
"Delegates Urged To Approach Provincial Leaders with Problems"]

[Text] Addressing an experience exchange seminar in Hebei on the four modernizations on 24 November, Gao Yang [7559 2254], first secretary of the Hebei provincial CPC committee, told 370 delegates from various fronts, "To achieve the general tasks and objectives laid down by the 12th National Party Congress, you should write, call or directly approach the provincial leadership with problems you cannot resolve."

Gao Yang said, "We came across a lot of difficulties in our work before. In the future, besides continuing to work with all our might, I hope everybody will promptly bring to the attention of the local government or local party leadership and organizations all problems which need their input. In recent years, our provincial party has gradually improved its ways. All sorts of problems have become easier to overcome. I hope that when you have a problem, you will first approach your direct higher authority or ask for assistance from your local political consultative conference, the National People's Congress, the democratic parties or the mass organizations. If the problem refuses to go away, you can write, call or directly ask to see the provincial leading comrades."

12581

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NORTH REGION

HU JINTAO ATTENDS BEIJING YOUTH GATHERING

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[By reporter Zhang Yanping]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA)--With songs and dances, more than 500 self-employed youths of the capital joyously celebrated the coming Lunar New Year's Day at the Beijing Hotel today.

Hu Jintao, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, enthusiastically attended the get-together of self-employed youths. He said: The strong trend of reform in our country has opened up broader prospects for young self-employed workers. Like the youth in other trades, these young workers have brilliant prospects and are full of promise. On behalf of the CYL Central Committee, he wished the young people success in their businesses and all the best in the new year.

At the get-together, young self-employed workers engaged in repair service, catering trade, garment processing, hairdressing, and dried and fresh fruit business, talked freely about their feelings in doing business. They were full of confidence in the future of their businesses.

Celebrating with the youths were leading comrades of the Beijing municipal departments of taxation, industry and commerce, public security, and communications as well as of banking institutions. They pledged to make further efforts in the new year to promote the development of individual economy in the capital.

Also attending today's get-together were Tian Shugan, deputy director of the State Industry and Commerce Administration; Sun Xueling, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality; and Lin Yanzhi, secretary of the municipal CYL committee.

The get-together was jointly sponsored by the ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, the Beijing Municipal CYL Committee, and the Beijing Municipal Youth Federation.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN'S ZHANG ZAIWANG ON POLITICAL WORK

SK290402 Tianjin TIANGJIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of speech given by Zhang Zaiwang at a Tianjin Municipal rally to commend outstanding political workers entitled "Sum Up Experiences, Unify Thinking, and Greatly Strengthen Ideological and Political Work in the Course of Reform"--date not given]

[Text] In the new situation in which the reform of the economic structure focusing on the urban economy is gradually being carried out comprehensively, the municipal CPC committee decided to hold a municipal rally to commend outstanding political workers. Its purpose is to commend the advanced, foster examples, sum up experiences, unify thinking, and enable all the fronts and units of the municipality to achieve greater results in ideological and political work in the new situation in reform and opening to the outside world. At this rally, 25 comrades were named as municipal model political workers, and 275 comrades were named as municipal outstanding political workers. This is a great honor for them. With their actual deeds, they have shown that the party's ideological and political work is a most glorious cause, which is well worth accomplishing. We can say that this rally is a mobilization and oath-taking rally for creating a new situation in political work next year.

The experiences introduced at this rally showed that there were new breakthroughs in studying the laws governing ideological and political work. The manifestations of this are as follows: First, in the new period, the ideological and political work, instead of being weakened, must be strengthened. Second, as long as we dare to practice and explore conscientiously, we will create new roads and discover better methods. Third, ideological and political work in the new period should serve the general objective and the general task, and serve socialist economic construction. Fourth, ideological and political work should be carried out in close coordination with scientific and technical work. We should respect knowledge, intellectuals, talented people, and enable the ideological and political work to strike a chord in the hearts of intellectuals. Fifth, ideological and political work, instead of being carried out in isolation, should be conducted with economic and administrative means. Sixth, ideological and political work should be carried out using various measures according to differences in people and

characteristics, so that actual results can be achieved. In the final analysis, the key is the stand, viewpoints, and methods. In other words, we should keep to the stand of serving the party, the state, the socialist cause, and the people, and analyze and solve problems using the methods of dialectical materialism. Only in this way can we be successful in ideological and political work.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our municipality has achieved great results in the ideological and political work. Since the beginning of this year, in particular, the level of the municipality's ideological and political work has been remarkably improved with the inspiration of party rectification and reform. We should also note, however, that many problems still remain in our ideological and political work. How to successfully carry out the ideological and political work by focusing on reform and the open-door policy is, in particular, a new task for us. Therefore, we should develop our achievements, recognize our deficiencies, enhance our confidence, explore vigorously, and strive to create a new situation in the municipality's ideological and political work.

#### 1. Ideological and Political Work Should Be Strengthened in the New Period

Our party has always attached importance to ideological and political work. Then, how should we correctly treat the position and role of ideological and political work after our party and state entered the new historical period?

1) For years, the CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to ideological and political work, urged party organizations at all levels to greatly strengthen and improve ideological and political work on many occasions, and set an example in this regard with its practical work for the whole party. Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities have launched nationwide discussions on the criterion for truth. Where our party and the people once tended toward "leftist" and rightist deviations from the four fundamental principles, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, on behalf of the central authorities, reaffirmed the necessity of strengthening propagation and education on the four fundamental principles. When there were erroneous tendencies which were harmful to economic readjustment and social stability and unity, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave important instructions on strengthening ideological and political work. When some departments and localities were found to have been weak and slack in leading the ideological front, the central authorities put forward, in a timely manner, some accurate methods and ways for leaders at all levels to overcome weakness and slackness, to become strong, and to strengthen themselves. In April 1982, Comrade Hu Yaobang made an important exposition on how to strengthen and improve the party's ideological and political work under the new situation. At the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the central authorities studied, in particular, work on the ideological front, and put forward still higher demands on all party members. In addition to all these practices, the central authorities also convened some important meetings and adopted some important measures to strengthen the ideological and political work. Viewing all these practices, we can see

that the CPC Central Committee has placed the ideological and political work of the new stage in a very important position, and has made great efforts to grasp the work. This has played an important role in consolidating and developing the excellent situation arising since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and in ensuring smooth development of reform and the open policy.

2) The abundant experiences and the rich fruits gained in the past few years from ideological and political work have fully showed that the ideological and political work have fully showed that the ideological and political work of the new stage is very important. In August 1979, we conducted extensive discussions on the criterion for truth across the municipality. At that time, this discussion played an important role, and produced a profound impact. We also conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the meeting held by the CPC Central Committee regarding discussing theoretical principles, and intensively conducted education on upholding the four fundamental principles, thus achieving very good results. In 1981, in light of the vague understanding of some cadres and the masses regarding further restructuring the national economy, we conducted propagation work and education on correctly treating the current situation and the principles for readjustment among all plants and enterprises in the municipality, thus greatly mobilizing the initiative of workers and staff members in production. During the past few years, centering on communist ideological education, we have vigorously launched the activity of building socialist spiritual civilization, thus enhancing the people's ideological awareness, arousing the people's revolutionary spirit, helping improve the social mood, and promoting socialist economic development. This year, we have paid attention to ideological and political work in reforming the economic structure, and created many effective and fresh experiences, including those good experiences introduced at today's meeting. All these achievements have played an important role in promoting the municipality's building of two civilizations, and in ensuring a sound development of reform.

Reviewing the series of important instructions on ideological and political work issued by the CPC Central Committee during the past few years, and reviewing the rich experiences gained from the municipal ideological and political work, which inspiration and lessons should we draw from?

First, in the new historical period, ideological and political work is still the lifeblood of economic work and work in other fields. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work. During the period in which a basic change has taken place in the social economic system, this is particularly true." We are now in a period of great change, so our ideological and political work is of great importance and plays an important role. This not only conforms to Marxist-Leninist expositions on the dialectical relations between political work and economic work, but also has been proven with some vividly specific facts. We can draw the conclusion that only through conducting ideological and political work powerfully can a good political situation, a good spiritual state, and good social practices be created and form. It is the most important guarantee for the realization of the socialist modernization. Under the new situation,

the tasks, methods, and forms for conducting ideological and political work can be changed but the role and functions of the work cannot be changed. We cannot, at any time, lessen our will to conduct the work or forget the work. Particularly in the course of reform, we must vigorously improve and strengthen ideological and political work. We may say that ideological and political work is the lifeblood of reform. Therefore, we must firmly foster the idea of never ignoring or abolishing the ideological and political work under the new situation in conducting reform and implementing the open policy. In the course of reforms, we must achieve high economic results and make new achievements in ideological and political work.

Second, we must correctly foster a guiding ideology of making ideological and political work submit to and serve the general goal and tasks in realizing the four modernizations. We must attach primary importance to ideological and political work. Economic construction is the central work of the entire party. All departments and units should correct the ideology for guiding professional work. Ideological and political work should submit to and serve the four modernizations, like other work does. But it is different from other work because it should lead and guarantee the four modernizations. In correcting the ideology for guiding professional work, we must eliminate two wrong understandings: The first is that influenced by the "leftist" idea of "attaching primary importance to the political work" and the idea that "the politics can pound away at other things" when we mention the issue of making ideological and political work "submit to and serve the party's general goal and tasks," we have the idea that the position of ideological and political work is weakened. The second is that we fail to have a sufficient understanding about the ideological and political work and that we do not pay attention to the leading and guaranteeing functions of the work, and are only engrossed in economic work but neglect political work, as well as the situation in which our party's general goal and tasks have lost their direction. We must prevent and eliminate these two tendencies.

Third, we must persistently link the ideological and political work with the administrative and economic means. Both administrative and economic means and ideological and political work are important means indispensable for solving problems. Having different functions, the administrative and economic means and the ideological and political work are mutually complementary and promoted, but one cannot replace the other. We must link the administrative means with economic means and the ideological and political work. During the past few years, one profound lesson we have painfully learned was that we ignored the material interests and did not show concern for the material interests of the staff and workers. This was wrong. We should step up the work of administering the economy with economic means so that staff members and workers will show concern for the results of their labor in terms of material interests. However, attaching importance to the role of economic means never implied that the ideological and political work can be neglected. However effective the economic means, they cannot replace the ideological and political work, after all. If we "only pay attention to giving bonuses and ignore the people's thinking," and if we "only pay attention to formulating rules and regulations and ignore ideological education," we will encounter detours in our practical work and will suffer from them. Therefore, we

should pay close attention to the combination of the three means and, in particular, correct the method of giving up the ideological and political work and relying purely on economic and administrative means.

## 2. How To Understand the New Situation and the Fundamental Tasks Facing the Ideological and Political Work.

What is the present situation facing ideological and political work? Following the overall reform of the urban economic structure and the further implementation of the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, many new tasks have been set forth for ideological and political work. The reform of the economic structure is bound to change the economic relations among the people, which will be accompanied by changes in the people's life style and ideas. Following the in-depth development of reform, government organs will be separated from enterprises, party affairs will be separated from government affairs, and a great change will take place in our leadership system and management system. With the lapse of time and the implementation of the various measures for reform, great changes will take place in the contingents of staff and workers and many new characteristics and new problems will emerge. The aforementioned conditions show that the ideological and political work should not only be strengthened in the course of reform but also be improved conscientiously so that it can meet the needs of the new situation.

In the new situation, the fundamental tasks and content of ideological and political work should include education in five fields--education in the general objective and the general task; education in the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; education in the current party policies; education in the correct outlook on life and on the world; and education in party style and party discipline. For the present and for some time to come, ideological and political work should include the following four specific tasks:

- 1) We should truly unify the thinking of the broad masses of cadres and people on the basis of the guidelines of the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in order to prepare them for the reform.

The "decision" adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a programmatic document of great historical importance. To study and publicize the "decision" well, unify the thinking of cadres and the people on the basis of the guidelines of the "decision" and enable them to plunge into the reform of their own accord is a very pressing task for the current ideological and political work. During the first half of next year, all units in the municipality should devote a few months to conscientiously organizing cadres and the people to study the "decision" of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and conducting a systematic education in the fields related to reform. The Propaganda Department of the municipal CPC committee should work out plans for the study, compile study materials suitable for grassroots units, and use some typical examples to guide the study of more units.

In the course of study, we should pay attention to the real ideological situation of cadres and the masses, and clarify the following basic issues by combining theory with practice: First, we should define the socialist economy as a planned commodity economy based on public ownership. Second, under the condition of socialism, we must conscientiously apply the law of value, and establish a planning system for conscientious application of the law of value and a rational pricing system. Third, we must use pricing, tax revenue, and credit to regulate the economy. Fourth, now that there is commodity production in socialism, competition will certainly be allowed. Fifth, egalitarianism is not socialism. It is impossible to make all the people become prosperous simultaneously. Only by making some people become prosperous ahead of others will it be possible to achieve common prosperity throughout society. Sixth, we must persistently effect a common development of diversified economic forms and management methods, such as the state, collective, and individual economy, and the businesses run by Chinese and foreign investors. We must establish our country's new mode of socialist economic systems. Seventh, under the socialist condition, the proprietary and management rights can be separated properly, and enterprises' production should be combined with management. Eighth, we should accurately give play to the functions of government organs in economic management, and give full play to enterprises' enthusiasm, initiative, and creativeness in production and management. Only when we clarify all these issues will it be possible to really distinguish between socialism and capitalism, and to truly understand that the purpose of the current reform is to vigorously develop the social productive forces and build Chinese-type socialism on the premise of upholding the socialist road. This completely conforms to the basic theory of Marxism and to the Chinese situation.

2) We should eliminate ideological obstacles, and ensure the smooth progress of reform.

At present, the ideological obstacles to the intensive development of reform are: the influence of outmoded habits, the narrow concept of small-scale production, conservative idea, and, in particular, the "leftist" influence. By conducting ideological and political work, we should eliminate "leftist" influence and other unhealthy thinking, and foster new concepts. We should educate the vast number of cadres and the masses to accurately understand and properly handle the relationship among the interests of the state, collectives, and individuals; to correctly and comprehensively understand the present planned commodity economy; to work hard to become prosperous; and to resolutely oppose the resist all malpractices of using illegal ways and means to infringe upon the interests of the state, collectives, and other people and to seek personal gain. In sum, we comrades engaging in ideological and political work must ideologically keep pace with the development of the current situation, must always have keen awareness, must pay attention to studying economic relations, must master, in a timely manner, the new problems and tendencies emerging in reform, and must help the people eliminate vague ideological understandings, in order to ensure the smooth development of reform.

3) We should educate cadres to correctly implement the party line, principles, and policies, and to conscientiously resist new unhealthy trends.

The broad masses of cadres, leading cadres at all levels in particular, are the people who lead and organize the reform. Their ideology and actions have an important bearing on the reform. Therefore, we must first attend to ideological education among cadres. At present, we should pay special attention to guarding against and resisting those new unhealthy trends of taking advantage of loopholes and weak links in reform to seek private gains for individuals or parts of areas. The Central Discipline Inspection Commission has already issued a circular on this issue. Leading cadres at all levels must implement it conscientiously. We should educate the masses of cadres to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, to maintain and carry forward the fine traditions and workstyle of being honest and strict in performing duties and abiding by laws, and of taking the initiative in safeguarding the party's line, principles and policies, and to guarantee the sound development of reform.

4) We should greatly intensify the ideological education in collectivism, patriotism, socialism, and communism, and strive to cultivate new socialist-minded people who have ideals, education, and moral character and who abide by laws.

In our endeavor to strengthen ideological and political work, we should, on the one hand, greatly intensify the education in communist ideas in order to make the masses of staff and workers understand that they are the leading class of the state and masters of the state, and foster a communist labor attitude of their own accord, overcoming the hired hand mentality of doing no more than they are paid for, and in order to inspire the people's sense of responsibility as masters, and their dedicated spirit of sacrificing everything for socialist modernization. In particular, we should educate the masses of party members to firmly foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. The ideas of party members and their guiding principles in actions must never remain at the same level as ordinary social laborer. At the same time, we should persistently educate the masses in communist morality, mold their minds in accordance with communist ideas, enable them to foster noble values and attain lofty realms of thought, improve their level in terms of abiding by professional ethics and various social ethics, and establish throughout society new relations among the people characterized by unity, friendship, mutual help, dedication, and common advance. On the other hand, we should handle, with great attention, the relationship between education in communist ideas and the implementation of current policies. We should strictly carry out the party's current policies, and never engage in "leftist" ways again.

### 3. Strengthen Party Leadership, and Conscientiously Improve Ideological and Political Work.

The experiences of many units have proved that in order to fully carry out the role of ideological and political work in the reform, we should vigorously probe ways to improve the ideological and political work successfully. At

present, a very pressing task facing party organizations at all levels is to strengthen party leadership and conscientiously improve the ideological and political work.

1) We should put the ideological and political work in an important positions, and carry it out successfully, with concentrated efforts.

In the future, CPC committees at various levels should regard ideological and political work as an important regular job and strengthen leadership over it. With regard to the units whose ideological and political work has been lax and weak for a long time, the CPC committees at higher levels should conduct thorough investigations to ascertain their situations, and adopt effective measures to change their situations. If the problems lie in the leading bodies, we should replenish and readjust them in a timely manner. We should pay attention to the building of grassroots party branches, and enable them to fully play their role as a fighting force. In line with the demands of the CPC Central Committee, CPC committees at various levels should complete the readjustment of enterprise leading bodies, particularly those of key enterprises, before the end of 1985.

In order to strengthen leadership over ideological and political work at present, the party committees at all levels should do a good job in grasping the following three tasks: a. In doing things, we should integrate ideological and political work with economic work. This is the necessary principle we should follow in conducting ideological and political work. In particular, the new situation under which transformation and the enforcement of the open-door policy are unfolding requires ideological and political work to be more closely integrated with economic work than ever before. b. We should earnestly separate party work from administrative work in order to overcome the malpractice in which the party is not in charge of party affairs and also not in charge of ideological and political work. Efforts should be made to correctly approach the issue of enforcing the system of having the plant director in charge. c. We should not, as soon as strengthening the party's leadership over ideological and political work is mentioned, present "leftist" slogans immediately. Meanwhile, attention should be made to overcoming flabbiness and lack of unity prevailing in leadership over ideological and political work. While studying the issue of how to strengthen leadership over ideological and political work, party committees at all levels should earnestly examine the erroneous ideas cropping up among cadres. We should correct them in a timely manner; otherwise, the enhancement of leadership becomes mere empty talk.

2) We should change our leadership style, carry out investigations and studies in depth, and sum up typical experiences.

The secretaries of the party committees should take personal charge of ideological and political work. From now on, success or failure scored by any unit in conducting ideological and political work should be regarded as an important yardstick in measuring the achievements of party secretaries. Under the current new situation, and in the face of so many new problems and rapid changes, cadres, being the leaders of organs, will certainly be guilty of subjectivism or bureaucratism if they have no idea of how things stand, conduct

no pilot work, and listen only to briefings and look into reports in their offices. The party committees of the leading organs at or above the district, country, and bureau levels and the political work departments must go deep into grassroots-level units to conduct their work. The party organizations of the grassroots level units should set up close ties with the masses. As for the problems of a general, tendencious, and principles nature, the party committees have to do a good job in dealing with them step by step and in a planned manner. Meanwhile, these committees should refrain from conducting rigid control and from running the whole show in order to allow grassroots-level units to have much time and energy to conduct their work in a creative way. Efforts should be made to integrate the task of dealing with ideological problems with the work of solving practical problems. In conducting reforms, there will be not only a large number of ideological problems, but also practical problems cropping up among the people. In conducting ideological and political work, we should not only use the principles and policies set forth by Marxism or the party to answer questions of understanding, but also adopt measures to help the people solve their practical problems. As for problems corrrping up in conducting reforms with regard to drawing a demarcation line between right and wrong, we should make concerted efforts to study them and solve them as well.

3) We should explore the law of conducting ideological and political work and improve the working methods in this regard.

During the past few years, a large number of units and personnel in charge of ideological and political work throughout the municipality have gained some good experiences in exploring the new working methods in this regard, such as opening regular training classes in line with the characteristics of youths; integrating ideological education with the lively, rich, and colorful activities of culture and sports; conducting education on "three histories"; and launching activities of "hailing outstanding communist deeds." A number of units have also created some experiences in exploring the scientific way of conducting ideological and political work. Practice has shown that these experiences and methods are effective.

In conducting ideological and political work in the new historic period, we should acknowledge that we have not worked out a complete working system and have still encountered the phenomenon of being unable to conduct ideological and political work and not being good at doing this work. To improve such a situation as soon as possible, the party committees at all levels and the political work departments should do a good job of grasping the following two tasks: First, we should review and sum up the experiences gained from the past few years' ideological and political work in order to see which methods have been adopted, which have been successful, which should be improved, and which should be given up. The process of summation is the process of improvement. If every unit sums up some methods, there is no need to worry that we have no method of conducting the ideological and political work. Second, we should actively study ideological and political work. Both the people engaging in practical work and those carrying out social scientific

work should go deep into the grassroots areas in a planned manner, study how to integrate theories with practices, centering on problems in ideological and political work, and answer the problems emerging in the ideological and political work under the new situation.

4) All party members should be mobilized to carry out ideological and political work. At the same time, we should build a mighty and high-quality contingent of political work cadres.

In the current reform, the people's ideological problems often manifest themselves in various economic activities and in the specific practice of reform. Under the situation of reform, it is very difficult to shoulder the tasks of ideological and political work by only relying on CPC committees and the political work departments. We must mobilize the entire party to establish a mighty contingent of ideological and political workers, including the workers of theoretical organizations, literary and art propagation departments, press and publication and educational units, trade unions, CYL organizations, and women's federations, as well as party and government cadres. We should mobilize all forces in the society to establish a comprehensive system for ideological and political work, and to achieve success in the ideological and political work through concerted efforts. I hereby also want to emphasize that all party members in the municipality should shoulder the tasks for ideological and political work in addition to doing their own jobs well.

In the course of mobilizing the entire party to do the ideological and political work well, CPC committees at all levels should make efforts to build a mighty and high-quality contingent of political work cadres. In the past few years, along with the continuous improvement of "the four requirements" for cadres, the quality of the municipal contingent of ideological and political workers has also improved greatly. However, compared with the situation of development, there is still a big gap. Major indicators of this gap are: The low level of ideology and theory; the low level of general knowledge; and the poor work ability and methods. In addition, the average age of our contingent of ideological and political workers is too old, and there are insufficient successors to carry on the work. Therefore, it is an urgent task for CPC committees at all levels to continually improve the quality of this contingent in a planned manner, and to build a mighty contingent of political work cadres who are combat-worthy, and who are able to convince and draw the attention of others. CPC committees at all levels should make a conscientious analysis of the situation of their own contingent, formulate their short- and long-term plans, strengthen and readjust their present contingents, and accelerate the building of this contingent through training and sending political work cadres to study at related universities and colleges. Attention should also be paid to selecting competent people through practice, accelerating training, and actively supporting them to become professionals through self-study. We should foster a reserve force of political workers in a planned manner. CPC committees at all levels should be concerned with the growth of this contingent in the fields of politics and livelihood. The CPC Central Committee and the municipal CPC committee will both adopt practical steps to solve the problems in this field. However, no matter which measures are adopted, every unit of this contingent should have its own style and feature. This

style and feature can be concentrated on one point, that is, to wholeheartedly serve the people, to attend to the party cause with all one's heart and all one's might, and to put other people's interests ahead of one's own.

The municipal CPC committee calls for efforts to rapidly publicize, through this meeting, the good experiences, ideas, and workstyles of model and excellent political workers across the municipality, and to find still more advanced and model ideological and political workers. The municipal CPC committee also called on political work cadres in the municipality to clearly understand the current excellent situation, keep pace with the development of the current situation, continue to work hard, be brave in practice, and be active in exploration in order to make a big breakthrough in the municipal ideological and political work in this new year on the basis of existing achievements.

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NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: NI ZHIFU SPEAKS AT CPC COMMITTEE MEETING

SK270517 Tainjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] The second plenary session of the fourth municipal CPC committee which opened on 24 January ended on the afternoon of 26 January. The central subject of this session was to comprehensively plan for the 1985 municipal work in line with the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Attending the session were Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC committee. Attending the session as observers were members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee who were in Tianjin; members of the Central Advisory Commission who were in Tianjin; members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission who were in Tianjin; responsible persons of the liaison group stationed in Tianjin under the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; members of the municipal Advisory Commission; party-member leading comrades of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal People's Government and the municipal CPPCC Committee; members of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission; and major responsible comrades of the Tianjin Garrison District and the PLA units stationed in Tianjin. Also attending as observers were major responsible comrades of various departments, commissions and officers under the municipal CPC committee, the municipal People's Government and the municipal People's Congress; major party and government responsible comrades of various districts, counties and bureaus; and some veteran comrades.

From 24 January to the morning of 26 January, all comrades who participated in the session warmly discussed the major points of the 1985 work of the municipal CPC committee. Comrade Ni Zhifu and some leading comrades of the municipal CPC committee, including Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, went to various groups to participate in discussions and listened to their opinions on the major points of the 1985 work.

On the afternoon of 26 January, the second plenary session of the fourth municipal CPC committee held a meeting to adopt the major points of the 1985 work. Comrade Ni Zhifu spoke at the meeting. In the major points of the 1985 work, the main tasks for 1985 were raised. These main tasks are: Conscientiously implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the economic structure

reform; vigorously developing the social productive force and the planned commodity economy; strengthening the construction of socialist spiritual civilization and the construction of democracy and the legal system; attending to the second-stage party rectification; continually improving the people's level of material and cultural livelihood on the basis of developing production; and striving to build Tianjin into an economic center and international trade port city in which technology is advanced, industry is developed, cultural undertakings flourish, and commerce is brisk.

The major points of the [word indistinct] work stress: Among all these tasks, the economic construction is still the main focus. The economic work should be focused on reform, opening up, and technological transformation. The major points of the 1985 work of the municipal CPC committee have made arrangements for the work in the fields of reform, opening up, and technological transformation, and the work on all fronts. The major points of the 1985 work point out: In 1985, all fronts should observe the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, regard reform as the major subject, further straighten out the professional guiding ideology, and make a breakthrough and achieve new progress in their work.

The major points of the 1985 work also set forth specific demands on accomplishing the party rectification task with high standards, strengthening the party's discipline inspection work, readjusting and building leading bodies at all levels, actually intensifying and improving the party's ideological and political work, implementing the party's policies towards intellectuals, consolidating and developing the patriotic and united fronts, and improving the work-style of leaders.

The second plenary session of the fourth municipal CPC committee pointed out: The year 1985 is the first year to implement the decisions adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to carry out the reform in a comprehensive manner; a key year to fulfill the Sixth Five-Year Plan and to prepare for the economic development during the seventh 5-year plan period; and is a year vital to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social practices. The 1985 tasks are very arduous. All departments and commissions, as well as the CPC committees of all districts, counties and bureaus should formulate their own work plans in line with major points of the work of the municipal CPC committee, and in light of their own specific situation. In developing the work, we should do a solid job, rather than doing work perfunctorily, and should not always give vague and general instructions. Effective measures should be adopted to enable leaders at all levels to extricate themselves from reading excessive documents and attending excessive meetings. From now on, all major matters should be handled in the process of making preparations, conducting examinations, and giving rewards and appraisals, and should be handled at a rapid pace and with high efficiency from higher to lower levels.

The municipal CPC committee called on party members, cadres and the people across the municipality to clearly understand the current situation, enhance their spirit, unite as one, and strive to create a new situation in all fields of work in 1985. In his speech, Comrade Ni Zhifu dwelt on four ways for the entire party to implement the decisions of the CPC Central Committee and the major points of the 1985 work of the municipal CPC committee. These ways are: 1) Further study the decisions of the CPC Central Committee in a penetrating manner, and fully understand the significance of reform; 2) Attend to the work of simplifying administrative procedures and giving power to lower levels; 3) Formulate the program for the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the overall plan for urban construction; 4) Strengthen and improve the party leadership.

CSO: 4005/434

NORTH REGION

SHANXI PARTY WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 2 FEB

HK030211 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Summary from poor reception] The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee work conference concluded in Taiyuan on 2 February after 13 days in session. This was a very successful meeting which stressed reform and seeking truth from facts. Full discussions were held on reform of the economic structure in the province.

The conference focused on solving three problems: 1) It further straightened out the guiding ideology for professional work. The participants held that the work of all departments and sectors must be subordinate to and serve the great goal of quadruplication and the four modernizations. 2) It found out the discrepancies and strengthened determination and sense of responsibility for promoting economic work. 3) It formulated plans for reform of the economic structure and decided on the goals of endeavor for this year. The province should strive to achieve doubling by 1988 on the basis of the 1980 figures.

The participants held: "Shanxi has abundant resources. With the common efforts of everyone at all levels, so long as we unswervingly implement the guiding principle of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and ceaselessly carry out reforms, a new situation will appear in the province's economic work."

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong delivered a speech at the closing session on questions of carrying out economic reforms.

CSO: 4005/434

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S ZHOU HUI MEETS WITH WRITERS

SK200340 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 18 January, Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional government, met with the region's delegates who had returned from the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association and some writers and literary workers who live in Hohhot at Hohhot Guesthouse.

During the meeting, the writers talked about their study of the guidelines of the congress. They were very enthusiastic and happy. They said that their responsibilities have become heavier in the new era and the new situation, and pledged to plunge into the thick of life to familiarize themselves with the lives and thinking of the people today, and to write more new works reflecting the four modernizations and urban economic reform.

After listening to their speeches, Comrade Zhou Hui said: Having read very few literary and art books, I am a layman in this field. The major purpose of my coming here is to see you, comrades. Our literature and art are not a desert where there are no flying birds in the sky and no people on the land, and where even grass will not grow. Our literature and art are a field where there are birds, flowers, and grass. Its achievements are great. This is the result of your diligent work, comrades.

Comrades Zhou Hui pointed out: We had some disputes in the past. That was, in the final analysis, because of the leftist influence. We should not squabble over past grudges, but should value harmony. The Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association was convened successfully. I am as happy as you, comrades. We should work in line with the principle of great vigor, great unity, and great prosperity as set forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

Comrade Zhou Hui also spoke on literary and art creation. He said: Good works can also be created during periods of frustration. When the so-called scar literature appeared, some people said it was not good. I think that it did not make us lose face at that time and was not bad at all. Necessary exposure can educate the people and the younger generation. However, it would not be good to deal with the scar endlessly. Our country is now in its

third leap-forward. The people all over the country are advancing with great vigor. We should write good and great works. We should emancipate our minds and have a hardworking and indomitable spirit. Great works are always revised and rewritten many times before they are completed. As long as we work for the people and the younger generation, a few mistakes are nothing to be afraid of.

CSO: 4005/4343

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE

SK300331 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The regional propaganda conference held by the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC committee in Hohhot from 17 to 24 January explicitly noted: Strengthening ideological leadership, breaking away from outdated concepts and carrying out propaganda work in close coordination with economic construction, which is the center, are a guiding ideology for propaganda work. Adhering to this guiding ideology, propaganda work in our region will play a greater role in the four modernizations.

Zhou Hui, secretary, and Tian Congming, deputy secretary, of the regional CPC committee, spoke at the conference. Wu En, standing committee member and propaganda department director of the regional CPC committee, presided over and addressed the conference.

Participants in the conference, including directors of propaganda departments of various league and city CPC committees, responsible persons of various regional propaganda departments, and comrades in charge of propaganda work of colleges and universities, held: The region's propaganda work has been promoted with good results during the past few years. It has played an active role in developing the region's four modernizations. However, it still lags far behind the demands of the new situation and new tasks.

Through the study of the speeches of the central leading comrades and discussions based on actual conditions, the participants further enhanced their understanding of the four fields and increased their confidence and courage in creating a new situation in propaganda work in the new period.

First, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a fundamental change has taken place in the general situation and economic development has become an overriding task. Propaganda work should submit to and serve this general situation. In our region, it should submit to and serve the general situation of strengthening unity and expediting construction.

Second, building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a creative and pioneering cause with very arduous tasks and many complicated situations. Therefore, it is extremely important to persistently integrate theory with practice.

Third, departments in charge of propaganda work should not underestimate the influence of taking class struggle as the key link and other leftist influences. They are invisible ghosts which must be eliminated continuously. We should further emancipate our minds.

Fourth, in order to meet the needs in the new situation of economic construction and economic restructuring, all units under propaganda departments should vigorously probe ways to reform their work.

The conference also stressed that propaganda departments at all levels should strengthen the contingents of propagandists in the fields of ideology, organizations, and vocational work, enhance their sense of organization and discipline, and resolutely maintain ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

CSO: 4005/434

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

BEIJING CITY CRIME RATE--Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA)--The social order of Beijing Municipality of 1984 was the most encouraging one since 1966. This was announced in a report given by Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, to a work meeting of the municipality's committee for promoting five stresses, four beauties, and three loves activities. The annual average crime rate was 0.08 percent of the capital's total population before "the Great Cultural Revolution." It was 0.015 percent in 1965, the lowest recorded. During the decade-long domestic turmoil, the crime rate once soared to 0.16 percent. It dropped to 0.062 percent last year. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 2 Feb 85 OW]

SHANXI PARTY RECTIFICATION DISCUSSION--The Party Rectification Office of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee convened a provincial conference on party rectification in Taiyuan on 15 January. The office conveyed the spirit of the national forum of a number of provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions on party rectification work. Li Xiuren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and director of the office, made a speech. Li Xiuren said: "The first group of party rectification units have done a good job since entering the stage of organizational measures and party member reregistration. It is expected that most of them will have completed rectification around the time of the Spring Festival." He said: After completing organizational measures and party member reregistration, the first group of units must act according to Circular No 11 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and carry out a thorough review and summation of rectification experiences. [Summary from poor reception] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 85 HK]

NEIMONGGOL PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE--In his speech at the regional propaganda work conference, Zhou Hui, secretary of the regional CPC committee, pointed out: Economic construction is the center of the entire party's work. Propaganda work should focus on it and should never be carried out in an isolated manner. Comrade Zhou Hui said: We should study new situations and adapt our ideological and political work as well as propaganda work to these new situations. Just like the economy, which should be opened and enlivened, propaganda work should also be enlivened. We should give publicity to the party's central work in a lively way. In this aspect, however, there are still many outdated regulations and concepts shackling the minds of some comrades. Therefore, we should continuously eliminate leftist influence, break away from outdated concepts, and strengthen ideological leadership. Comrade Zhou Hui

said: This era is an era for a leap forward, to which all fields, in particular, propaganda departments, should adapt their knowledge, ideology, work-style, concepts. In order to successfully publicize economic construction, first of all, we, the center, should study. Second, we should conduct investigations and research. Third, we should conscientiously think to discover new problems, offer new opinions, and sum up new experiences. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 85 SK]

SHANXI: PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORTS STRESSED--The provincial physical culture and sports commission held a tea party in the (Yingze) Guesthouse on the evening of 27 January to discuss how to create a new situation in physical culture and sports work in the province. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong made a speech. He said: In order to implement the central instructions on attaching importance to developing physical culture and sports, the provincial CPC committee and government have held special discussions on this work in the province, and held that this work must be promoted along with the four modernizations drive and the building of the two civilizations. This is an important task in building spiritual civilization. [Text] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 85 HK]

SHANXI INTELLECTUALS HOUSING PROBLEMS--The provincial CPC committee and government recently decided to allocate 20.8 million yuan in 1985 for resolving housing problems of intellectuals in 5 institutes of higher education. [Summary] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/434

## NORTHEAST REGION

### VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FLOURISHES IN SHULAN COUNTY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Ren Xiaoying [0117 2556 5391]: "Involvement of Professional Bureaus Has Boosted Vocational Education"]

[Text] Breaking with tradition under which education was the monopoly of one agency, the CPC committee of Shulan County, Jilin Province, and the county government have since 1984 brought together the Education Bureau and 11 professional bureaus in a major drive to promote vocational and technical education. This move has been welcomed heartily by the peasants who now voluntarily send their children to vocational middle schools.

Most middle school graduates are full of bookish learning but lack practical skills. It is this shortcoming in the conventional education system which prompted the county to go to the source of the problem and begin their reform of the structure of secondary education by tackling the educational guiding ideology. After more than a year's efforts, they have condensed the number of regular senior middle schools in the county from seven in 1983 to the present five, increased the number of vocational middle schools to five from three in 1983 and set up five vocational classes. Altogether 49 courses in 16 professional areas are offered, including aquatic products, poultry raising, construction, medicinal materials, electrical mechanics, finance, accounting and hygiene. With a combined enrollment of over 2,000, vocational schools and classes account for 45.4 percent of all students in senior middle schools. This year's original recruitment target was 820. Because of the strong demand for places among junior middle school graduates, however, the actual intake was 1,100, 33 percent more than planned.

Vocational technical education in Shulan County has the following characteristics:

First, the county heads serve concurrently as principals. In the joint operation of schools by the Education Bureau and professional bureaus, there often arise problems which cannot be solved by one side alone. To ensure a firm grasp of conditions, better coordination among various bureaus and practical problem-solving, the working conference of the county head decided that every deputy county head should also serve as principal of the vocational school run by his professional bureau. In addition, each bureau which runs a school is to select a professional cadre to be the resident dean of studies. These measures have resulted in a new authoritative leadership structure.

Second, the schools provide orientation training. Vocational schools and classes base their course offerings on the results of surveys, the production features of the county and its needs in developing a commodity economy. Because they cater to a real need in education by turning out expertise for specialized households, key households and enterprises affiliated to the various bureaus, not only are the masses vying with one another to enroll their children but the enthusiasm for educational involvement among professional bureaus and their enterprises has also been enhanced.

Third, academic administration has been strengthened in a practical way. To ensure healthy growth for the unfolding vocational education movement by continuously upgrading the quality of teaching, Shulan County has substantiated its teaching contingent, obtained additional teaching equipment, improved academic research and increased teachers' pay. Vocational education in Shulan County has earned a reputation as the "new blossom in educational reform."

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## NORTHEAST REGION

### RECTIFICATION GIVES MOTOR VEHICLE PLANT NEW LOOK

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] According to a report in JILIN RIBAO, the No 1 Motor Vehicle Plant in Jilin has basically completed its party rectification work after 8 months. Party rectification has promoted reform, boosted production and induced a markedly healthier climate in the party. Industrial output value last year exceeded that in 1983 by 16.4 percent. Labor productivity also went up 14.7 percent. Profits have increased much faster than the output value and the plant was able to double what it kept back compared to 1983. The collective welfare and livelihood of its employees and workers have improved, too.

During rectification, the party committee of the motor vehicle plant achieved a major breakthrough in unifying their ideas and correcting their guiding ideology on how to run the enterprise. Party committee members and the plant leadership seriously eradicated "leftist" influences, discarded old ways and measured their political conformity with the Central Committee by their contributions to the plant. They laid down these democratic and open principles to breathe life into the economy: "win the support of the higher authorities, delegate power to the lower levels, expand external trade and be flexible inside." The party committee and plant leadership seized every opportunity to report conditions in the plant and its reform plans to the state, provincial and municipal party committees in order to gain their support. Last August, leading cadres on the State Council agreed to increase the No 1 Motor Vehicle Plant's autonomy in product development, fund-raising, introduction of technology, foreign trade and sales. The party committee of the plant revised their "Seventh 5-Year Plan," putting forward a general blueprint to raise production to 250,000 motor vehicles by 1990.

In rectifying the party, the party committee followed the principle of reform while rectifying and made the smashing of the two "big rice pots" their focus in order to carry out 20 reform schemes covering 4 areas, including economic responsibility system, distribution system and administrative system.

Various kinds of responsibility systems have been implemented, the most important being economic contracting. Responsibility was pinpointed for each of the plant's 240 major production targets. In accordance with the principle of "the harder you work, the more you earn," it has increased bonuses for the grassroots when they overfulfill a quota, thus mobilizing the enthusiasm in all units to

organize production. Some units which had been losing money now turn in a profit. The wage distribution system has been reformed. A floating wage system has been instituted for basic production workers. The promotion of technical personnel is based on examination results. A new flexible promotion system is now in place for all employees. Leading cadres have been given job-related subsidies. The worker recruitment system has also been reformed. Potential employees are now screened by a unified examination and provided with training.

A responsibility system for the plant director has been put into operation on a trial basis. Production and operations throughout the plant are full of vigor.

Under the impetus of party rectification, plant leaders at all levels have changed their work style. Instead of penning tons of memoranda and attending countless meetings, they now go to the grassroots and earnestly improve the quality of their services.

Lack of materials was the greatest problem in production last year. Materials allocated by the state made up only 65 percent of what was actually needed. The supply section juggled with the plan five times and was assured supplies after repeated appeals for help to the state. The production section strengthened its command, improved its services and brought about close coordination among over 20 specialized factories. Working in full-capacity conditions, they managed to resolve almost 100 production problems and the general assembly line was able to reduce to 3 minutes 6 seconds the time it took to assemble a motor vehicle. In this way a high output and good quality were ensured.

As far as product reform and transformation are concerned, last year was crucial. Integrating into party rectification the general tasks and objectives laid down by the Twelfth National Party Congress, the party committee closely examined the objectives of product reform, strengthened the system of product reform, and adopted the computer and such modern management techniques as network technology. The pace of product reform was quickened by the concerted efforts and unity of purpose of all plant workers.

From beginning to end of party rectification, the plant committee followed the principles of reform first, rectification second, and rectify while reforming, and gave priority to those problems that the masses felt most strongly about. A serious effort was made to solve existing problems in the party climate. Previously, the plant had 58 housing units which were unreasonably occupied. Now some of them have been vacated while others have had their rents increased. The plant has also repaid 201,582 yuan which it owed in public money. The problem of "san zhao san zhuan"[0005 2156 0005 6567] has been sternly dealt with. Moreover, the disciplinary committee of the plant has cracked down on the evil practices of abusing public authority for private gains and misusing the vehicles of the plant to benefit oneself and took party or administrative disciplinary actions against the people concerned. A positive climate has emerged in the plant in which leaders set an example by enforcing the "Guiding Principles" and the rank-and-file observe party rules voluntarily.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING: MEETING TO POPULARIZE LEGAL KNOWLEDGE HELD

SK240500 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Excerpt] On the morning of 23 January, the provincial CPC committee held a mobilization rally of the provincial-level organs to popularize general knowledge of law. The meeting was held at the Liaoning People's Theater. Attending the rally were more than 2,000 people, including the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and CPPCC committee, and cadres of the provincial-level organs at and above the section level.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the mobilization rally.

He said: Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has entered a new phase in building socialist democracy and the legal system. With regard to strengthening and perfecting the socialist legal system, the legislative body has set up and perfected a socialist legal system and the people have an understanding of the law. Law has become a standard of conduct by which the people are consciously abiding.

In his report, Comrade Sun Weiben stressed: Popularizing general knowledge of the law is a key link in developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. At present, there is a general situation in which some cadres of the provincial-level organs neglect the building of democracy and the legal system, do not study or understand law, and do not act in accordance with the law. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to popularize general knowledge of the law among citizens across the province and cadres of the provincial-level organs. Popularizing general knowledge of the law is an important component of socialist spiritual civilization.

Building both the material and spiritual civilization to a high level is a key characteristic of a socialist country. Every member of society is basically required to be a worker with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. Therefore, we must conduct education on legal system and popularize general knowledge of law. A basic requirement for spiritual civilization is to let the people study, understand, and abide by the law and act in accordance with the law. At the same time, popularizing general knowledge of the law is an objective means to realize a fundamental turn for the better in social order, to ensure long-term stability and peace in the country, to manage the economy, and to serve the reform of the economic structure and construction.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN: QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR REN QINGYUAN

SK190336 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Comrade Ren Qingyuan, a faithful communist fighter and standing committee member of the advisory commission under the provincial CPC committee, died of illness in Changchun City on 12 January. He was 65 years old.

This morning, paying their last respects to the deceased at the funeral hall of the Bethune Medical University were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial military district, the PLA units stationed in Changchun City, and the Changchun City organs, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di, Zhao Xiu, Liu Jingzhi, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Li Diping, Zhang Shiyang, Chen Xingyin, (Zhu Dunfa), (Peng Laimu), (Wang Erzong), Xiao Chun, (Chen Zhenkang), and friends and relatives of Comrade Ren Qingyuan. The provincial and Changchun City leading organs and the departments of outside provinces presented wreaths at the memorial service.

Comrade Ren Qingyuan joined the CPC in March of 1938 and was a delegate to the 12th CPC Congress. During his working days in Jilin Province, he successively held the posts of the director of the Changchun City public security bureau, the vice mayor of Changchun City, the secretary of the Dehui prefectural CPC committee, and the vice governor of Jilin Province.

Also paying their last respects to the deceased were responsible comrades from the provincial and Changchun City departments concerned and representatives from various social circles.

CSO: 4005/430

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN: PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

SK300425 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Excerpts] After an 8-day session, the provincial propaganda work conference ended in Changchun on 29 January. The main subjects discussed during the conference were ways to further correct the ideology for guiding propaganda work, to make propaganda work meet the demands of the new situation, and to create a new situation in propaganda work.

In line with the guidelines of the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the 3d enlarged plenary session of the 4th provincial CPC committee, the conference defined general requirements for propaganda work in 1985. The general requirements are to further correct the ideology for guiding propaganda work, to persistently turn the work of the propaganda front to the path of serving the realization of the party's general tasks and general goal, to persist in the principle of attending to both spiritual and material civilizations, to promote and ensure smooth progress of the economic reform, and to promote new development of socialist spiritual construction in all fields.

Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a speech at the conference. He said: The year 1985 is one in which our country will comprehensively conduct the reform of the economic structure with a focus on urban areas, as well as one in which our province will vigorously turn the focus of the economic work to fostering the new and developmental industrial structure. Under the new situation, new and higher demands have been set on the propaganda work. With regard to making propaganda work suit the demands of the new situation, he made three suggestions: 1) We must firmly foster a guiding ideology for making propaganda work serve economic construction. 2) We must improve propaganda work and make the work serve economic construction. 3) Party committees at all levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership over the propaganda work in the new situation.

Talking about the great significance of correcting the ideology for guiding propaganda work, Liu Jingzhi said: The basic tasks of the party under the new situation are to conduct economic construction and to realize the four modernizations. These are the center of all work and the general situation.

Therefore, we should make the party's propaganda work submit to and serve the general situation and catch up with the general situation in order to fulfill the tasks of the general situation.

Vice Governor Wang Jinshan was invited to make a speech at the conference. His address was entitled "Deeply Implementing the Guidelines of the Instructions of the Central Authority To Accelerate the Development of Our Rural Commodity Economy." Liu Yunzhao, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor, made a summary speech at the conference.

CSO: 4005/430

NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE FINDS NEW ROLES IN HOSPITAL REFORM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 85 p 3

[Interview with Zhang Shaolian [1728 4801 6647], party secretary of Shenyang Red Cross Hospital, by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Bai Yun [4101 4596]: "Party Committee Has Found New Roles in Hospital Reform"; date of interview not given]

[Text] What happens to the work of the party committee after a hospital adopts an administrator responsibility system? How do we handle the relations between the party secretary and the administrator? With these questions in mind, I recently went to interview Zhang Shaolian [1728 4801 6647], secretary of the CPC committee at Shenyang Red Cross Hospital. In reforming the hospital's leadership structure, Zhang Shaolian actively and voluntarily supported the administrator's work and willingly and gladly handed over his authority to him. People called him the "enlightened secretary." During the interview, Zhang Shaolian said with deep feeling, "The reform of the leadership structure has been a revolution, in which the first question we faced was whether or not the party committee can take a lead in changing people's thinking and willingly give up its power to the hospital administrator. This was also the key to the success of the responsibility system."

The Shenyang Red Cross Hospital first experimented with the administrator responsibility system in July 1984. At first all party committee members, including Zhang Shaolian, were rather confused, bothered as they were by the three "nots" and two "fears." In the past, the party committee was in charge, the party secretary had power; now the hospital administrator runs the show, not the secretary. Party committee members could not reconcile themselves to this change. The possibility that the new system would undermine the party leadership did not give them peace of mind, either. Also, some people thought that under an administrator responsibility system, whatever happened, good or bad, would be the problem of the administrator. As for the two "fears", one was that if the party committee took too much of an interest in the affairs of the administrator, it would get in his way. At the same time, there was the opposite fear that if it took too little interest, it would be held responsible when things went wrong. As a result of all these considerations, there was briefly a cacophony of discussion on the new system. Realizing the circumscribing effect the party members' doubts and concerns would have on the administrator's operations, which might endanger the reform, Zhang Shaolian organized study sessions at which party members studied again and again relevant documents by the Central Committee, cleared up their thinking and discussed

freely with one another. After reviewing and summing up the long-standing maladies resulting from the past hospital administrative system which blurred the lines between the party and administration and replaced the administration with the party, the party members saw the need to think in terms of the overall reform and the danger of being bogged down in narrow considerations about personal gain or loss. Suddenly they saw the light. Zhang Shaolian took the lead to declare his position clearly at party committee meetings, party general membership meetings, and general staff meetings, pledged his support for the administrator and guaranteed that the administrator would be free to exercise his power without hindrance. Now that the party members have straightened out their thinking, the administrator began taking bold measures. He abolished the original administrative section and installed new leading cadres. He appointed two assistants and 11 section chiefs. A new centralized command system thus emerged, in which the medical and nursing personnel are responsible to the section chiefs who, in turn, are responsible to the administrator.

Zhang Shaolian said, "The hand-over of power by the party committee to the administrator does not mean that henceforth the committee members would have nothing to do. On the contrary, they have a lot to do to exercise their supervisory function."

He cited a couple of examples. In the early days of reform, the administration was overwhelmed with work, while the political work cadres had so much time on their hands that they almost went crazy. Some people called this "the spring of reform, the fall of political work." The party committee soon noticed this situation. Zhang Shaolian thought to himself, "Reform is a revolution. People's thinking has now become more flexible. It is not that there is no room for political ideological work. The truth is that it needs to be strengthened urgently." The key to the issue was to change past working styles and operating methods. He demanded that to promote reform, political work cadres explore the various sections, get to know their conditions and look for models. Sure enough, in the course of investigations, the party committee discovered a tendency among some staff and workers to emphasize quantity at the expense of quality, a situation for which the surgery section had a better solution than anybody else. In that section, the staff summed up their actual circumstances and drew up an analytical chart on the quality of medical care. Personal responsibilities and bonuses were integrated. The results were improvements in medical services, both quantitative and qualitative, and better service attitudes. The party committee promptly suggested to the administrator that a hospital-wide experience exchange seminar be convened at which all staff and workers could learn from and popularize the practice of the surgery section and ensure that the hospital reform would march ahead in a correct direction.

Zhang Shaolian also said, "One of the party committee's first tasks in the post-responsibility system era is to do a good job in educating the party members and demand that they be an exemplary vanguard. In the past, the party committee let itself be immersed in administrative affairs to the neglect of its own work, even while it was taking care of somebody else's business. After we launched the administrator responsibility system, the party became

separated from the administration. This means that the party committee now has the energy to come to grips with the education of party members and other active elements outside the party and to play a supervisory role by setting an example." In the course of reform, the committee held four party lectures which demanded that party members be a vanguard in the following three ways to ensure the smooth progress of the reform. They should be the first to learn and master the relevant party documents to gain a better understanding of the reform, the first to participate in the reform and voluntarily get involved in the ideological work of the masses, and the first to shoulder heavy responsibilities and volunteer their ideas and solutions. Party lecture education increased the consciousness of party members and active elements outside the party, who proceeded to make sure the reform was carried out successfully in the entire hospital through their own exemplary actions. Under the leadership of its party group, for instance, the emergency section began offering one-stop services: specialized attendants register, make payments and obtain prescriptions for patients. This service has been warmly received by the patients. When logistic services were performed by contractors, such places as washrooms and hallways were not cleaned properly. Xia Qing [1115 7230], a member of the city's youth parade guards, volunteered to contract for this cleaning job even before the amount of bonus was determined. Deterred by neither the filthiness of the job nor its tediousness, she cleaned the washrooms thoroughly and made them spotless and odorless. Zhang Shaolian told the reporter several times during the interview, "It hasn't been too long since we introduced the administrator responsibility system. We are still exploring the work of the party committee. But we are confident that we can carry the reform to a successful conclusion so that the hospital could make continuous progress."

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CSO: 4005/321

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG PARTY MEMBERS--In 1984, the 37 universities and colleges in Heilongjiang Province admitted 1,848 students into the party, a 2-fold increase over 1983. The proportion of party members in total university students increased from 0.5 percent in 1983 to 2.55 percent in 1984. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Jan 85 SK]

HEILONGJIANG NEW PARTY MEMBERS--All units under the Heilongjiang provincial organs recruited 129 party members during 1984 party rectification period. Of these new party members, 97 are intellectuals--75 percent of the total. From late December 1983 to October 1984, Songhuajiang prefectural organs recruited 77 intellectual party members, amounting to 80.2 percent of the total new party members recruited in that period. [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 85 p 3 SK]

HEILONGJIANG RESERVE CADRES--After evaluating 1,596 reserve cadres at the prefectural department level, the Organizational Department of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee has selected 365 of them, and will use 103 cadres in the near future. As for the cadres to be used in the near future, their average age is 40.7 years, the youngest being 31 years old; 96 percent of them have an educational level of college or higher; 53.4 percent, or 55, possess various professional or technical titles; and a certain percentage of them are women cadres and cadres of minority nationalities. [Summary] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 84 p 1 SK]

LIAONING NEW PARTY MEMBERS--From January to October this year, the units directly under Liaoning Province admitted more than 460 people to the party, of whom 74.3 percent are intellectuals. These units have recruited some 1,400 intellectuals into the party over the past 5 years. [Excerpts] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 84 p a SK]

JILIN STUDENT ENROLLMENT--At present, some 49,115 students in Jilin Province are studying various specialized courses, an increase of 60 percent over 1978. Some 64 various kinds of universities, including workers universities, radio and television universities, peasants universities, and part-time universities, were established with a total enrollment of 64,462 students. More than 100,000 students are taking correspondence courses. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Jan 85 SK]

NORTHWEST REGION

IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON 'THREE TYPES OF PEOPLE' URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by Li Xituan [2621 3305 3350]: "Thorough Implementation of the Party's Policy on Eliminating the "Three Types of People"]

[Text] The party Central Committee has announced that the policy on eliminating the "three types of people" should be firm, well thought out, right on the target and yet restrained. Only the faithful implementation of the policy can assure the thorough elimination of the "three types of people," win the support of the public and accomplish the task of political reorganization.

Generally speaking, in recent years our province has observed this policy in eliminating the "three types of people." As leading party groups of various levels have strengthened policy study and leadership and achieved impressive results in this area, the elimination of the "three types of people" has been assured and the political situation has been stabilized and consolidated. However, we should not overlook the fact that some of our leaders have failed to understand and implement this policy. They are overly cautious and cannot act with determination. They take everything into consideration and simply cannot make up their minds about what to do. They avoid trouble and tolerate evil. On the other hand, some of our leaders are so determined to adhere to the policy that they have failed to consider the qualitative differences in the characters of cadres who have erred. In particular, they are not completely willing to assign work to those cadres who committed mistakes during the "cultural revolution" and yet who are aggressive and talented in initiating new ideas.

It must be made clear that we adhere to the policy on eliminating the "Three types of people" because we need reorganization in order to eradicate hidden dangers and assure the long-term stability of the party and the state so that mistakes such as the "cultural revolution" will not be repeated in the future. This is what was meant by a group of senior proletarian revolutionaries including Comrade Chen Yun when they instructed us to deal with the aftermath of the "cultural revolution" with the general and long-term interests of the party in mind. Those who realize this goal have succeeded in thoroughly comprehending the significance of eliminating the "three types of people" and are Marxist politicians with foresight and insight.

In view of the circumstances in our province, we should stress three things in eliminating the "three types of people." First, we should look into those areas that are not easily detected to assure that we not overlook anyone. Second, we should distinguish clearly those who are the "three types of people" from those who are not. We must not mislabel people. Third, those comrades who committed common errors during the "cultural revolution" should be given special consideration in assigning work so that the talented ones are not neglected.

The party Central Committee has issued rules which delineate how to distinguish the "three types of people" from others and how to treat those cadres who committed common errors during the "cultural revolution." In judging if a person is one of the "three types of people," we should try to see through surface appearances and look at his character; we will not be able to make an accurate evaluation and assign work to the right kind of people if we simply consider surface characteristics.

"The great cultural revolution" was a period of internal disorder that was launched mistakenly by those in power at the time, was made use of by counterrevolutionary cliques and devastated the state and all the peoples of China. The particular circumstances of the "cultural revolution" and the prolonged influences of "leftist" mistakes affected everyone. Few, if any, people were completely immune from them. But the errors made by most people were different in nature from those committed by the "three types of people." What are the "three types of people"? They are those harbor wicked ambitions and constitute a political force. This comment by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is most pertinent. A handful of people followed Lin Biao and the "gang of four" closely during the "cultural revolution" out of political ambition. They were opportunists who formed cliques to seize power for private gain. They defamed, vilified and even persecuted the masses of cadres in a variety of tortuous ways. Subsequent to the crackdown on the "gang of four" they have continued to resist the party line either openly or tacitly. Although some of them are party members, they do not act the way party members should act. We must not leave them out in eliminating the "three types of people." There is yet another group of people who cannot be labelled as the "three types of people"; however, their performances during the "cultural revolution" demonstrated that they are politically and ideologically unsound. These people should not be put in important positions either. The number of people falling into the above two categories is very small. There are of course people who committed common or even serious mistakes during the "cultural revolution"; however, since they have never harbored wicked ambitions or defamed and persecuted others, their mistakes should be regarded as having been caused by particular historical circumstances. These people make up the majority of the cadres. They should be trusted and assigned work as long as they have redressed past mistakes. In documents issued in 1982, the party Central Committee instructed that cadres who had committed common or even serious mistakes during the "cultural revolution" should be considered trustworthy if they have rectified past mistakes. I think we should demonstrate our "trust" in them by assigning work to

them. While briefing the Seminar on Work in the Area of Construction for Leaders of China's Enterprises in August of this year, Comrade Qiao Shi [0829 4258] pointed out that as we take strict precautions against the "three types of people's" assuming positions as leaders or in the third echelon, we should also feel free to assign work to those cadres who have rectified the common errors they have committed. We must understand and implement thoroughly these instructions from the party Central Committee. We should particularly protect and promote those cadres who are quick to admit the mistakes they committed during the "cultural revolution" and who now fully support the implementation of the party Central Committee's policy. The modernization movement needs talent. The reform of the economic system requires a new generation of socialist economic management cadres. Protecting and assigning work to talented young people including the above-mentioned cadres demonstrates the breadth of vision of Marxist politicians.

To protect these cadres does not mean to cover up their mistakes. To cover up their mistakes so that we can put them in important positions would only be counterproductive. This would anger the public and would do these cadres no good either. By protecting we mean fully recognizing the nature of their mistakes and, after past mistakes have been redressed, politically supporting them so that they can develop their potential. This is in the long-term interest of the public and will definitely win their support. The few who oppose this approach are those who stubbornly cling to their position regarding the "cultural revolution" and who desire to see the country plunged into chaos. In fact, people of this type, though few in number, are flaunting the banner of eliminating the "three types of people" and are engaged in practices such as slandering and generating confusion in order to protect themselves. We have to be vigilant, remain collected and adhere to the party Central Committee's policy in order to eliminate thoroughly the "three types of people." Due to a lack of understanding of the policy or for personal reasons, some cadres and people do not seem to understand why we give cadres who committed only common mistakes during the "cultural revolution" special treatment and put them in important positions. These people will eventually understand why we approach things this way. All we have to do is to reiterate our policy and faithfully execute it.

During the 2d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee, Comrade Chen Yun stated that the elimination of the "three types of people" is only half of what we have to accomplish. The other half--nurturing and promoting tens of thousands of talented young cadres--is even more important. If we look at it this way, the fact that we stress analyzing political character and granting special treatment to cadres who committed errors during the "cultural revolution" will help to integrate the elimination of the "three types of people" and the selection of young talent with the leading circles and the construction of the third echelon. We must overcome the tendency to equate those cadres who committed only common mistakes during the "cultural revolution" with

those whose political characters are inherently bad, for such an approach, while assuming the appearance of negating the "cultural revolution," is evidence of the remnants of the "leftist" ideology which doggedly leans toward the "left" away from the right.

We must conduct a thorough analysis and study of the cadres' long-term and actual performances as well as their performances during the "cultural revolution" in order to judge their political characters accurately. Some cadres made mistakes, in some cases very bad ones, during the "cultural revolution"; however, they also made positive contributions by boycotting certain practices of the "gang of four" during the "cultural revolution." This is a fact that cannot be overlooked. Some cadres believe that examination involves only studying past mistakes and not evaluating overall performances; they do not think it is necessary to consider whether these cadres have ever made positive contributions. This approach can never lead to accurate evaluations of the political characters of, and errors committed by, cadres.

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CSO: 4005/246

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NANJING MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND MEETING--The 3d Plenary Session of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee concluded today after a 5-day meeting. The meeting discussed how discipline inspection can keep up with the new situation, guard against and thwart new irregularities, and ensure normal progress of reform. Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Li Baoqi, Zhan Danan, and other comrades attended and addressed the meeting. Guo Linxiang, first secretary of the Nanjing Military Region Party Committee, stressed in his speech that the discipline inspection commission must firmly support and protect reform. It must warmly publicize and support reformers and help them deal with difficulties. It must strictly enforce party discipline and seriously investigate and handle new irregularities that obstruct the sound development of reform so as to ensure the normal progress of reform. [Text] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 85]

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END